SUPPLEMENT TO

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THE KHOT AND THE KHOTI SETTLEMENT.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of November 9.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let us turn to part IV., section 23, of the Khot Act, viz., "Administration of Survey Settlements." Quotation:—"The provisions of this part shall not apply to any village to which this Act extends until such time as the Governor in Council, first after the passing of this Act, sanctions a survey settlement, or a revised survey settlement, of such village, and *declares the assessment settled thereunder, fixed for a period of years.* Until such time the rights and responsibilities *of all parties*, &c.," are to remain in *statu quo.* Plain and unmistakeable English. How then comes it to have been allowed to every Khot in every village for two years prior to the passing of this Act, and now after the passing of this Act, to set aside the old jumabundi and settlement in cash, and to go about appraising crops and levying grain payments from the people against their will, forcing them by the aid of the State to pay up, forfeiting their goods if they do not, and in short entering without law or statute upon all the rights of a settlement that is not yet effected or confirmed by the Governor in Council? Is the Governor in Council aware that his prerogative has been so exercised? It is most extraordinary. It is because the people are peasants, because they are dumb, because they are ignorant, because they cannot read or write, because they are without money, because they do not create an uproar in our courts,—that is why it is able to happen, otherwise it could not happen.

A general idea of the situation will now be conveyed to the reader, and I trust to be able to give a pretty lucid conception of what may be called the origin and progress of the Khot, and his exact relation to the peasantry on the one hand and the State on the other; and then I will leave it to the reader to decide whether the Khots or the peasantry deserved to be beat treated at the hands of the State. If anybody were to chance to ask a Khot now-a-days in what light he looked upon his position in the village, and his relation to Government, he would say without the least hesitation that he was the "Malik," that is, the proprietor, and, what is more, so pampered and mismanaged has he been, he would himself believe it thoroughly. If you asked him on what grounds he presumed to call himself a proprietor, he would tell you that the village was conceded to his ancestors and their heirs for ever by Royal Sunnud. Are you sure, say you, that *the old lags* was conceded to your distinguished ancestors and that you did not dispossess others, and come by it through fraud and other foul means? Oh yes, the village and every thing on it, trees and all, to be enjoyed till the sun and moon shall be extinguished. Are you sure, you reiterate, that it was the village, and not merely certain rights to do certain things in the village, that was conceded to you? Oh, quite sure, it was the village, and nothing short of it, soil, trees, and all. Well, you add, it is very strange that there should be so great a difference between you and a Patel (headman), one in Gujerat—between you and all the rest of your class, Deshpundies, Deshmookhs, Kookburnis, Patels, Talatis, Mamlutdars, Munsifs, &c., &c. The Patels also had villages granted to them by Royal Sunnud in the very same sense as yours, and almost in similar words. Your functions are, only State functions, just as the Patels are, with, however, this difference, that the functions and conditions on which performances of those functions was exacted were altered to suit the circumstances of the Konkan, but like two diverging lines that began by being close to each other, you are now widely apart. You are Brahmins, whereas the *Patels* are Mahrattas and Koonbis. *They* exercise the rights now which were conceded to them from the beginning. You have accumulated rights to which in origin you have not the shadow of claim. *You* have been able to avail yourselves to the full of the privileges of civil courts and the ignorance of foreign judges. They were too ignorant to do more than keep what they had. When you have reached this stage, the Khot, seeing you seem to know a vast deal about the matter, will usually smile. It amounts to a complete expression of the remaining ideas inhabiting his subtle and crafty brain. What you have said *may*, it implies, possibly be near the truth: but *you* are not one of the judges of her Majesty's courts, who are the sole arbiters of the civil relations between Khot and peasant, who have never mixed for a day in the civil life of the people, or ever understood one iota of their relations; who preside for six months at one time in one place, and are absent for six years in another; who are now in the province of Sind, and will be elsewhere to-morrow; who were in London yesterday, and will be in the Konkan to-day; who the oftener they are changed the sounder judgments do they deliver; who know about a people the more ably do they deal with them; consummately versed in English law, but unconscious of the meaning of "Kul," who might be seated on the highest pak of the Himalayas and yet have a wider knowledge of the web of native customs; who under a notion that they have dispensed justice to the people, have showered privileges on a class, and thrown the whole civil economy into confusion, and are a standing menace to the peasantry and an everlasting joy to the Brahmin; whose judgments and decisions are founded on the evidence of all that is truthful and honest, whilst the unrighteous are sent empty away; whose edicts were received by the people with that remarkable faith due to British justice and equity. Our judges are excellent wise, prudent, and often gifted men. Where the customs of the country form no element in the cases they try, and it is a question only of abstract justice to be dispensed from the evidence before them, no better casuists could be found. They will try a case, hear him, perfect release him with much grace, credit, and literary acumen. But place a land question before them, and if there is room for a distorted view to be taken, they will take it as sure as fate. Their decisions in such cases always have the reek of Europe hanging about them. They seem absolutely unable to comprehend that two diametrically opposite systems can exist in such a small place on earth. I am bound to say, for instance, that if you were to ask the first learned judge you meet what was the scope of a land mortgage in this country, and the nature of it, he would base his reply on an English model, and be farther off the track than if he had lived in the heart of Africa all his life. Yet it is one of the main methods of fraud in the robbery of land. On land, land tenure, rent, tenant right, proprietary right, the relation of each to each, and each to all, they have the elementary knowledge of neophytes. If a survey officer were called upon to handle a matter of law, the public would probably fall to pieces with hilarity over his judgment. Believe me, the public, that is to say the native public we are concerned, gaze with wonder and open-mouthed astonishment at most of the decisions on land questions. Those laugh who win, and they who lose suffer in silence. The laughers are the educated caste, the few from the geniosity of the State has reared too often, much too often, to be a prey on the peasant, whose liberal contributions to the State pay for that almost gratuitous education which they enjoy, and which they put to no other use but to harry the State on one hand, and to live like parasites on the peasant on the other. What industrial or productive use do they put it to? The silent sufferers are the many, they are the people, not apparently inactive, but surely, certainly, quietly, slowly, and steadily increasing the ferment of their dislike, which will be vented in a splendid torrent some fine day.

Truly, if there is one thing that the peasantry ought to like to see pulled down and razed level with the ground, it ought to be our Civil Courts. They are not only out of all sympathy with the life of the people they are alive beyond the age; and fenced with all their technicalities and intricacies, on a civilization which the people have not yet reached to the great mass they are practically inaccessible, inasmuch as they are incomprehensible. There would be harmony enough if that jarring chord could be removed, or if it could be made to beat with the same pulse as the peoples'. It is the old story: the pine transplanted from its own soil and climate, and asked to grow in the midst of palms. It is incongruent, inappropriate, unfeeling, and for ever impossible. It never has or can take root, for it finds no room in the affections of the people. It is made use of, certainly, by a class which, in the history of India, has acted the wolf to the sheep. It is resorted to by them for a clear and express purpose, which never is allowed to flag. To dominate over the people is the object for which the Brahmin strives with unwearying effort. Their political supremacy we overthrew; their intellectual supremacy they will retain for ages; their social supremacy over the lives and every-day needs of the people they are acquiring with rapid strides, if they have not already acquired. Outbreaks of passion have a meaning; so, too, have dacoities. A contented peasantry would not stir to the beck of any schemer's hand without a cause. A body cannot be moved from repose without force; and if it have in itself an inclination to motion, so much the swifter will its acceleration be. The peasantry would not budge one inch to break the law, if a mere discontent in them were not excited by a moral force from outside.

If a foreign Government dominating these two classes, and having in keeping their earthly destinies, were to effect such an arrangement in the order of their relations as to deliberately make one class wholly subservient to the other, and do the very reverse of what our wise predecessors had always striven to do, would it not be said to be impolitic? And if they did so in the face of the cries for mercy of one class, would it not be said to be unjust? And if they did so having it within their power to do otherwise, and to keep that class unfettered, but yet forcing them into bonds, would it not be said to be foolish? Yet these things we are doing in a portion of the Konkan, and on a plea which would have instantly made our predecessors recoil from and condemn it without shrift. The plea is that it was the custom of the native Government to maintain that relation, and for that reason we are bound to uphold it. There never was so unstable a plea.

Ever since the year 1818 the succession of British officers who administered the district of Rutnagiri held one consistent opinion, that the land system of the country was rotten, and required to be altered. But no change could be effected without legislation. In 1755, when he Fort of Bankot and ten adjoining villages were ceded to the Company, one of the first things done was to abolish the system of farming the revenue. The Khots were expelled and a rational system introduced, and to this day those villages are managed like the rest of the Presidency. But what was summarily done in respect to only ten villages could not be so easily effected when the entire district had to be handled after the cession of 1818. Still it was a matter merely of legislation, and it is to be lastingly regretted that it was postponed till the year 1880. In 1825 the directors of the Company sent out the most explicit instructions in respect to this very question. I quote: "We recommend it to you in *a most particular manner* not only to ascertain and protect the existing rights of the ryots, but to ameliorate their situation, and relieve them from any claims which operate on them severely or oppressively. If any privileges of the Khots are inconsistent with the required arrangements, it may be equitable to allow compensation for the loss of even a hurtful privilege the *right to which is well established* or of long standing, but *in all cases* it is necessary to *put an end* to the causes of abuse, and *to power* which can be exercised to the disadvantage of the community. . . . Where rights are established in behalf of existing middle-men, of whatever denomination, and whether by the express act of the competent authority, or by long prescription, they ought to be respected; but when such rights cannot exist without oppression to others, without materially obstructing the necessary operations of Government, it is desirable that a suitable compensation should be made for them, and that they *should be abolished.*" I say then that the plea that the Khoti system is an old usage, and ought to be maintained for that reason alone, has no substance or bottom in it. If up to the present there is one thing that Englishmen in India have lived to accomplish, and they may depend upon it, it has been weighed in the celestial balances against many crimes, it has been to wipe out the cruel usages and unjust customs that were as rank as weeds when Brahmins ruled over a population rendered abject by their abominations and tyranny.

What was good of its kind we retained, but the bad was unscrupulously expunged. And why should we cease to do so now? Forced labour, exacted from the peasantry whether they would or no, was one of their customs, enjoyed by Brahmins as a right, wrung out of the people, and so on; but did we ratify it, or did we suppose that we ought to compensate them for taking the right away? *Veth, phuski, vurtala*, and such-like were only a very few of the rights.

Infanticide and sutti were customs admitted by all, and sanctioned by law; but we scarcely thought it our duty to maintain it for that reason, or when we abolished infanticide thought it our duty to compensate a man for having no unrighteous gain of blood in his possession more than he wished to keep. Bribery, perquisites, and gratifications to State functionaries, too, were customs understood by the people, and everywhere prevalent, and acknowledged as a part of the system, and formed the main source of their annual incomes. But the whole world would have laughed at a civilized Government that offered to compensate public functionaries for prohibiting the existence of the customs, or for insisting on maintaining it as a right because it was an ancient usage. The sale and barter of public functions was one of the commonest customs in India, as it has been in every part of the world. Yet upon what in Act I. of 80, sec. 9, publicly maintain by law that the functions of Khots—"servants of Government," as an honourable member said—are transferable, may be sold, mortgaged, bartered, or inherited, or anything else. True, it says: "The rights of the Khots," but customs are not always rights; they may be abuses and usurpations. Besides, an interest in customary usage is swept away. Then in that section the right of Khots should be bracketed with Dharakurris and o her landholders it is impossible to say. The Khot as a Khot owns no soil, though the Dharakurri he does; and this, however, I shall allude later on. To what end, then, was the re-establishing a custom in the Konkan that is admitted on all hands to be inexpedient and impolitic, under the pretence that it is an old usage? Customs were made to be reformed, or else it would be idle to stood still if customs were not made to be altered. Centuries of custom did not avail to save the East India Company once it was proved to have grown into a gigantic abuse—the right of a monopoly of trade gradually converted into the custom to levy the revenues of a mighty Empire with absolute dominion. Years of custom did not serve to establish the right of a Kunbee to wallop his wife with impunity. Years of genuine right to make his own arrangement with his own tenants, and to dispose of his land as he liked, and to eject whomsoever he chose, has not prevented or was the very plea that made the Irish landlord from being very summarily treated. Why, then, should we now give to the Khots a quasi-proprietary right where none before existed,—a patent right to levy wage from one class, to levy grain recoveries, and declare it would be unjust to deprive them of that right. Why should we give them a licence to exact from the peasantry half their chief crop, and at the same time actually value for their own appraisers. Think, for one moment, what half a crop means. After paying all the expenses of clearing, manure, oxen, implements, labour, ploughing, rearing, reaping, and repairs, it does not leave enough for a man, simply as he lives, much less a family, to subsist on. Is it just to the people?

The people of Ireland have complained that their rents were beyond bounds. They would scream themselves dumb if they had to pay anything equivalent to this. It is enormous, unmeasured, and unrighteous. Nothing can be worse, for it is a tax on industry before its being three quarter. You cannot appraise a standing crop accurately enough, to be sure you are not wrong, and the Khot always does and always will take good care that he is not wrong to his detriment. The system is vicious to the core, with room enough for oceans of unlimited abuse.

The peasantry were represented as willing to have this system thrust on them; indeed, I believe, as having positively invited it. I will not say how it occurred to be so, or why, or in what manner it is that at present it would be an insult to the reason of any man who had eyes to see and ears to hear to tell him it was so. There can be no room for doubt on a subject of this sort. There are officers in the district, ask them. Ask the magistrates, one of whom declared his opinion that the peasantry had a deep-rooted conviction, the result both of experience and traditional lore, which no amount of mere verbal arguments could remove, that Khots always do, and always will appraise crops unfairly, and that no arrangement made by Government to prevent this could be really efficacious. Ask others who have strongly in the matter as wise, just, and, above all, honest men can feel. Ask the entire body of officers in the Revenue Survey and Assessment, who mix daily, almost hourly, with the people. I do not speak at hazard when I say that the whole peasant population of the district could be brought to lay their petition against it at the feet of his Excellency the Governor. Let it be here said, by way of parenthesis, that Mr. Crawford made much rhetorical use of what was called the "hated Khoti faida," or, in other words, the very low cash equivalent of the Khot's grain dues. What he meant by calling it hated, and yet knowing he was reverting to something that would fall with quadruplicate force on the peasantry, and be still more hated, is impossible to say. If he knew, as he might have known if he chose, that he was reverting to something that was bound to be more hated, the use of the phrase was inexcusable, because it was completely and wholly misleading. If he was ignorant of it, and had not weighed the scales and found the difference, then his proposals could scarcely be said to be of great value. Yet, in disputing facts, which may be any day verified, and then say whether it is credible that men who had been paying for years by Col. Francis's survey an average of about 4 annas per acre—including assessment, abwab, Kadia, and local rate—could have raised their own accord petition to have a system introduced which at one stroke raised the peasants' charges from 4 annas per acre to something like Rs. 2 per acre all round, or to Rs. 7 for every acre cultivated in any one year. This is what a reversion to grain payments has involved. To take dry crops, the average yield—and I put it rather below than above—of 1 acre of nachni, the chief millet grown in the Konkani maunds, and the average price Rs. 2 per maund—value, say, Rs. 21, of which Rs. 7 would be the one-third share. Or to take wet crops, the average assessment of rice lands—good, bad, and indifferent—amounted by the survey under Col. Francis to an average of Rs. 4 per acre. The average yield of an acre of rice, tested by annual experiments, amounts to 10 Konkani maunds, at Rs. 2 per maund: the total value of it is Rs. 40. Half share to be paid to the Khot comes to Rs. 20. That I have not exaggerated in these figures can be amply borne out. Is there any proportion in reason at all between them? It appears amazing, preposterous, quite incredible—yet it is not the less a fact. I leave it to the common-sense of readers to judge whether it was at all likely, whether it was not rather positively impossible that the peasantry could ever have voluntarily acquiesced; unless, indeed, they were made to believe by the official Brahmin hierarchy, hand-and-glove with the Khots, that Government were anxious to benefit them in the new changes, whereas, on the contrary, they had it in their minds to do them the worst imaginable injury. Every one of the petty officials knew which way the wind set, and the weapons employed were described in some cases as coercion, in others, the result being long catalogues of names, attached not by irresponsible persons like peasants to their petition, but by dispassionate individuals subject to Mr. Crawford's authority and jurisdiction. Has then the State, too, been deceived? Let it ask itself that question, and answer it as it may. No wonder the people have been distracted, and run hither and thither with petitions, verbal and written, begging for a hearing. To the Department of Survey and Assessment stringent orders, under pains and penalties, were issued to reject every petition tendered—certainly not with the assent of Government. Their petitions were not merely not received, but they are not received in order to be forwarded for a valid answer. What purpose is it supposed such an interdict served? Surely, the person responsible for the settlement ought to have been only too glad to ascertain from the mouths of English gentlemen what the feelings of the people really were, rather than have pinned indiscriminate faith to the reports of Brahmin subordinates.

It is impossible to make the peasantry believe that the State has not broken faith with them. The State, through its mouth-pieces, declared to whole villages and talookas at the time of the last settlement or jumabundi that it should last for a period of thirty years, and every man was given a document containing the amount of his land, his right over it, and the terms of his lease, and because by an oversight in respect to some villages the guarantee was not formally published in *Government Gazette* paper, it was held to be good and sound ground for abrogating the whole of it. These solemn State guarantees, which ought to be as inviolable as the principle of honour, have been treated like waste paper. The people will nevertheless bear for ever in mind that the State deserted its own pledges as well as the pledges given through its mouth-pieces. In respect to the latter class of villages to point to sec. 37 of the new Act, to say to them that the settlement was by a mistake not formally approved and confirmed under the authority of the Governor in Council, is to say something that they do not comprehend. To deal in the spirit of an attorney with your people is not the way to keep a place in their affections, and it makes every British officer, who has a relic of honour in his soul blush to tell the people so.

(To be continued.)

PARVUTTI.

THE FENIANS IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.

THE Fenian dynamite plotters in the United States have done practically nothing since the Liverpool exposure, and in fact, have almost sunk out of sight temporarily. Various causes account for this. They have internal quarrels; their funds are low; American public opinion has been fierce against them; they have been so often betrayed that they know not whom to trust; their former chief Rossa (who, while thoroughly sincere in the cause, has talked so much that he has injured it) is mistrusted on this account by his companions; their plans have so often miscarried that they hesitate about attempting any scheme until it is thoroughly matured; and they actually have not got the money to expend on any plot that will be at all expensive. They denounce their betrayers and point steadily to Boston as having "leaked" on the cement barrels, while Chicago told everything that happened in the recent alleged "Convention" almost as soon as it took place. The truth is that these internal treacheries are prompted by the jealousy and envy that honeycomb all Irish conspiracies. Some Irishman, fearing that some other Irishman might get too much glory, tells all that he plots and possibly more.

One of the delegates to the last Chicago Fenian "Convention," which, it will be remembered, was held early in August with the utmost mystery at the Palmer-house—as is usual with most Hibernian doings of this kind—tells something of it. He says they sneaked into the hotel and signed fictitious names on the register, and then started their session in an out-of-the-way room at the dead hour of midnight. The floor was covered with sawdust to prevent sounds, and the greatest mystery and secrecy were enforced. They kept at it several days, enjoying the best food, wines, and cigars, paid for by the "fund" subscribed for liberating Ireland; but between quarrels about their policy, constant changes of chairman, and the casting out of alleged spies, they accomplished little of practical. They were astounded, however, just before their secret midnight session began, by seeing the British official whose detective operations they fear the most, going up to the hotel counter and, on a knot of them were standing, and where they had been signing fraudulent signatures on the register, and elbowing them out of the way to get room to inscribe their own proper name. Could it be a true Hibernian astonisher, the delegates say—finding a single John Bull going boldly into the midst of the enemy's camp, and thus publicly proclaiming his presence?

This Chicago Fenian Convention amounted practically to nothing, except a demonstration to most of those who attended it that the "fund" had been simply squandered, and that the "trustees" were not giving a very lucid account of where the money had gone. The impecuniosity thus developed has continued since. Rossa has been the chief spirit in endeavouring to bring fresh supplies to account for their wastefulness, and his side of the Fenian conspiracy has held a council since in New York City, known as the "Revolutionary Directory of the Society of United Irishmen," that has resulted, as its subsequent transactions show, in a hand to mouth disposition of Rossa, solely on the ground that he "talks too much;" for Rossa's faith in his diabolical cause no one doubts. For some time past the Rossa organization of the dynamite plotters has generally been conducted without Rossa's actual knowledge. His newspaper is issued, full of its customary wild talk, but it is probably that if any outrage is consummated in the name of Rossa's direction, without knowledge, simply because his companions are afraid to intrust him with previous intelligence on account of his loquacity. The conspirators have by no means thrown up the sponge, though they have well hidden recently. Lacking funds cramps their movements, and for some time they have been casting about for a plan to revive contributions. They have also had internal troubles, one of the worst blow they had received, because it cut off contributions from the doubting Irish. They breathe unlimited vengeance against the English detectives who for months have been constantly dogging their steps to capture the infernal machines, but they cannot help admiring the ingenuity displayed in the matter, and their next consignment of dynamite probably will not seek such a dangerous place of location as a port of shipment. The American detestation of their nefarious schemes has not lost any of its force by lying dormant. The English Government may rely upon commanding the full power of American authority, both national, parish or municipal, to thwart any crime of this kind that is brought to the notice of the American officials. Already there have been some seizures in New York of clandestine-owned guns, and only a few days ago one was captured by the police, the custodians being unable or unwilling to give any reasonable explanation. The natural guess about this is that it is part of the Fenian supplies to the Russian nihilists, who belong to Cuban revolutionists. Yesterday there was another seizure on board a steamer bound for Havannah. The authorities are on the alert for clandestine explosives, and the dynamite plotters have to look out for American fully as much as for English detectives.—*Times.*

THE MENTAL SECLUSION OF INDIA.

THE Anglo-Indian ruler lives among the people longer than Mr. Hamerton lived among Frenchmen, or Mr. Ford among Spaniards, or Mr. Finlay among Greeks, lives often thirty years, knows the language, passes six hours a day in conversation with natives, resides among them, in fact, and still does not understand them. How is that? The true answer is that all this does not happen in the sense the words suggest, that the Civilian or adventurer does not reside among the Indian people at all, but only on the spot where the Indian people also abide,—a very different thing. There is he, and there are they, but they are fenced off from each other by an invisible, impalpable, but impassable wall, as rigid and as inexorable as the Indian caste system. At one time the bishop, the worshipping coach-dog from the worshipped horse, the friendly spaniel from the acquiescent cat. The wall is not, as we believe, difference of manners, or of habits, or of modes of association, for those difficulties have all been surmounted practically. They were astounded, however, just before their secret midnight session began, by seeing the British official whose detective operations they fear the most, going up to the hotel counter and, on a knot of them were standing, and where they had been signing fraudulent signatures on the register, and elbowing them out of the way to get room to inscribe their own proper name. Could it be a true Hibernian astonisher, the delegates say—finding a single John Bull going boldly into the midst of the enemy's camp, and thus publicly proclaiming his presence?

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QUEEN ANNE'S SON.

WHILE the fact of Queen Anne's decease is one of the best known truths of history, most people who have passed the examination do not remember that she had any son at all. Yet Queen Anne, or, to be more accurate, the Princess Anne, was the mother of seventeen children, of whom only one survived to the age of eleven. This was the little Duke of Gloucester. A servant of the Duke, a Welshman, named Jenkin Lewis, wrote a little memoir of the child, which is now very rare, or rather, not to be obtained at all. Macaulay, "who had seen almost everything which related to the reign of William III., never mentions it," though Macaulay lived for many years at Holly Lodge, near Camden House, where the little Duke of Gloucester passed most of his limited time in this world. Mr. W. J. Loftie has just reprinted Jenkin Lewis's tract, with a brief introduction. The little book has a pathetic sort of interest; the details of the young Duke's life are quaint and amusing, and as there are but two hundred copies of the reprint (published by Bentley by Mr. Stanford), the fresh edition is likely soon to become as scarce as the old one. As the book cannot come into the hands of many readers, we propose to give a brief account of the contents. "Le Très Puissant Prince," as the child was called when he received the Garter in 1695.

William, Duke of Gloucester, was born on the 24th July, 1689, upon the eleventh anniversary year of the Revolution, when the Princess Anne chose to follow her husband and the rising sun rather than to go with her father and the declining luminary of the House of Stuart. The baby was a very weakly child, and most people foresaw his early fate. His first experiences of life took the shape of "convulsion-fits," and "all encouragement was offered for any who could find a remedy for convulsion-fits." Though there were the days of Dr. Radcliffe, a belief in amateur physicians seems to have possessed the minds of the Royal parents. Just as in a fairy tale, when the King offers half his kingdom to the person who can cure his daughter, people crowded the Court with their private nostrums. "Among the countrywomen that attended, Mrs. Pack, the wife of a Quaker, came from Kingston Wick, with a young child of her own, extremely ill of the same disease, understood beyond imagination; nor could he be induced to attend family prayers. The Church, therefore, lost less than the Army, it may be, by his death. His memory was good, boy he mainly used it in forming the terms of war by land and sea. He even thought out a very notable stratagem whereby to disconcert boarders in a naval battle. "When we are at sea," he would observe, "I will cannonade my enemies' hulls first by; so make them sink before they may board us. I will send a boy to the topmasts to let fall from thence a bag of pease, that when the enemy came to board us they will fall down by means of the pease, and I and my men will rush from the corner of the ship and cut them to pieces." In this young general's opinion, the countries which a British commander should aim at subduing are France, Hungary, and Turkey. Had he lived, he meant to conquer them in detail, nor has the feat yet been accomplished by the forces of the House of Hanover, now happily settled on the throne which the young Duke did not survive to occupy. "When I come to the Garter he said, "Lewis, if I fight any more battles, I will give harder blows now than ever." And he really thought by being Knight of the Garter, he ought to become braver and stouter than heretofore.

But alas! the "Tres haut, Tres Puissant, et Tres Illustre Prince, Guillaume," grew no stouter. The ceremonial of his eleventh birthday, July 24, 1700, left him "fatigu'd and indisposed." That day he was hot and feverish. They bled and blistered the child, and he died in a delirium on the 30th of July. His funeral was stately, and was attended by Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, his tutor-in-chief. It had been arranged that Burnet, while acting as tutor, should spend no less than ten days yearly in his diocese. "Such," says Mr. Loftie, "were the notions prevalent at the beginning of the eighteenth century as to the duties of the episcopal office." Burnet could return to them now. He had read the Psalms, Proverbs, and Gospels to this careless little Prince, and had for two years conversed with him about geography, and "the forms of government in every country, with the interests and trade of that country, and what was both good and bad in it. . . . The last thing I explained to him was the Gothic constitution, and the beneficiary and feudal laws." Possibly all that learning wearied the child, yet he seems to have preserved his lively spirit to the end. He made his little *mots*, which the faithful Jenkin quotes, and appears to have been a sturdy young Prince in his mental habit, though weak of body. It is pleasant to read of his brief life, "an endless imitation" of the ways of kings. A harmless, bloodless, soldier; a despot, who only scolded his maids; a child, dwelling always in fantasy, and rehearsing for the great comedy in which he was never to play, his story is more touching, we think, than fictitious romances about the deaths of precocious infants. Mr. Loftie's little volume is one that Thackeray would have delighted in; it is like a Royal version of Dr. John Brown's *Pet Marjory*, and we almost regret that, as at present published, the book can reach so few people.—*Saturday Review.*

CENTENARY OF THE ROYAL TOXOPHILITE SOCIETY.

IT was determined early in the year by the members of this Society that something should be done when the time arrived to mark the centenary of its existence, and various suggestions were made as to the form the commemoration should take. Centenaries of persons or institutions generally present something characteristic of their *raison d'être*, and it was rightly felt that neither a big dinner nor a big dance (after the manner of those held some thirty years ago in the Archers' Hall) would exactly suit the occasion. A representative Archery Meeting was finally decided on as the most natural and appropriate form of recognition, and steps were taken to secure the presence of the best archers in the country.

As soon as it was settled that the most suitable way of celebrating it would be to hold a two days' meeting, to which the best shots of other societies should be invited, a sub-committee set to work to bring together such a gathering of English archers as would use their bows in a manner worthy of the occasion. This gathering took place on the 12th and 13th Oct. in the Society's grounds in the Regent's Park, and the competitors numbered 63. Of these rather more than half were Royal Toxophilites, and the rest were for the most part good shots selected from the Woodmen of Arden, the West Berks, and other Societies. A very handsome silver jug, presented to the Society in 1834 by William IV., was shot for, in addition to numerous money prizes, and a handicap, based on the first day's shooting, gave an extra zest to the final struggle. Twelve pairs of targets were used, the ordinary York Round was shot—*i. e.* 72 arrows at 100 yards, 48 at 80, and 24 at 60—and the shooting occupied just five hours each day. This is not the place to describe at any length the details of the contest. It may, however, be stated that Mr. Palairet, the champion, made the first score, and a finer one than he has yet made in public; nor has it ever been exceeded at any of the public meetings, except by that prodigy of modern bowmen, the late Mr. F. Fox. Mr. Palairet's score was 1,062 from 210 hits. Next to this, but some way behind, was Mr. Rimington's score of 872 from 191 hits; then came Mr. Bridges with 835 from 191 hits; Mr. Prescott with 824 from 191 hits; Mr. Leigh with 775 from 181 hits; and Mr. Pardoe with 753 from 175 hits. These were the six top scores, the first three being made by members of the Royal Toxophilites, while the next three by members of other societies. The best gold of the meeting was made by Mr. Bridges at the 80 yards range on the afternoon of the second day, and it all but broke the pinbutt. Five hundred other golds were made (of which Mr. Palairet contributed 23), and 110 were central enough to be measured—this being done by Mr. Follette, who acted as judge. The number of golds is significant, if it be mentioned that in 1791, at a grand gathering of no less than two hundred archers at Blackheath, the gold was only struck seven times during the day, whilst two persons were slightly wounded by standing too near the targets. Even being more details in the records of the Society of the scores made at its first target meeting in 1781, no comparison with last week's results is practicable. It is known, however, that there were only 30 hits made, and it is stated that they made 29 hits between them; but no information is to be found as to the number of arrows shot, the range, or the size of the targets. It may be safely asserted that, as a rule, the shooting was much more equal and the size of the targets the same, the gold would be more frequently struck now than the target was then. It is during the present generation that archery has attained its present high level. Numerous clubs have sprung into being, and the standard of archery lore among the better shots is considerably higher. Mr. Ford's book *Archery: its Theory and Practice*, has run through into a fourth edition, which, by the way, is a proof that it is not to be met with now except by chance at a bookstall; but it has done good work, and its sensible advice has been carefully studied by those who were anxious to get the best hints on the subject. No two men ever shoot exactly alike, and it is surprising to find how few there are who have adopted Mr. Ford's principle of aiming, to which much of the shooting of doubtless due. The ways of aiming are so multitudinous and inexplicable that it is no longer safe to trust the old maxim that a man is known by his aim, not by his arrow. As a matter of fact it is by his arrows he is known more than by his aim, and though many shots have no name nor distinctive mark upon them. The better shooting has helped to improve the quality of the bows and arrows. Made of wood thoroughly seasoned and scrupulously well-balanced, they combine both strength and finish that are the envy and despair of even skilled American workmen. And so, with excellent materials, good examples, a thorough mastery of the art of shooting, and an abundance of time to compete them in detail, nor has the feat yet been accomplished by the forces of the House of Hanover, now happily settled on the throne which the young Duke did not survive to occupy. When upon the Garter he said, "Lewis, if I fight any more battles, I will give harder blows now than ever." And he really thought by being Knight of the Garter, he ought to become braver and stouter than heretofore.

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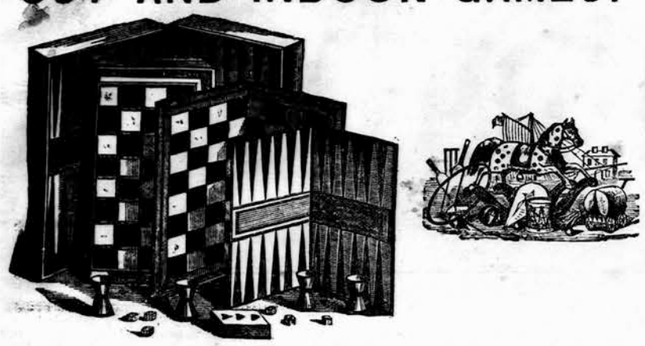
OUT AND INDOOR GAMES.



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Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Alliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other BILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co., 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
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ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS
WOOD VIOLET. GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
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TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentry.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholerale, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH on the part of the CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See, "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

C. DeVITREE & Co.

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KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

	Per lb. Rs.	a.	p.	From 20 lbs. and Upwards Rs.	a.	p.
Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf)	2	0	0	1	12	0
Pekoe (Extra Fine)	1	8	0	1	6	0
Imperial Mixture	1	8	0	1	6	0
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	6	0	1	4	0
Family Mixture	1	0	0	0	14	0
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All the foregoing Teas are selected from the best European Tea Plantations at the Himalayas, such as **Holta, Sunsal, Nassaw,** and can specially be recommended by us as completely **free from adulteration.** The one Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf) is the **finest** of Teas, and stands **unrivalled** for its aroma, strength, purity, and fine drinking qualities. We confidently assert that it is not procurable elsewhere, and one trial only will prove its superiority to all others.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. 9d. Sold by Chemists every where. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLNI—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It gives a sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,205—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 22nd November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th November, 1881 at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 15th December, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th November, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 21th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 130	Including Wine.
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	Without food.
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, the 1st Dec., 1881.
SINGAPORE, on TUESDAY, the 1st Jan., 1882.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail
s. s. VOORWAERTS	G. Marinig	2,324	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lesarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To Trieste	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Port Said	320	205	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Stuhl, 1,382 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd January, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	7th Dec.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	21st do.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	8th Jany. 1882.

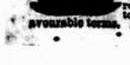
These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 8th January, 1880.



HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. KHIVA	2609	450	M. de Horne	24th Nov.
— HYDASPES	2081	500	H. Harvey	1st Dec.
s. RAVENNA	3310	700	R. Stewart	8th „
— MALWA	2559	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	22nd „
Extra MONGOLIA	2633	530	W. E. Thompson	29th „
— KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	29th „ 1882
s. GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	12th „
s. ROME	5632	1000	G. F. Cates	19th „
— VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to England. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Mail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VENETIA	2726 450	A. B. Daniel	2nd Dec.
KAISAKI-HIND	4023 700	J. Babot	16th „
THIBET	2593 400	W. R. Jordan	30th „ 1882.
CATHAY	2983 500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
ASSAM	3033 500	G. W. Brady	27th „

Return Tickets are now issued

To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	1st Class. Rs. 600	2nd Class. Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

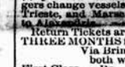
Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1881.

FOR MARSEILLES.



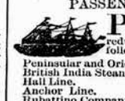
THE S. S. TENEDOS will leave about 23rd November. Has excellent accommodation for 2 or 3 First Class Passengers. Moderate terms. Carries a Stewardess. Apply to Captain HARRIS, on board, or to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY (Established 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. AFRICA, are requested to pay general average deposits and remove their Goods within 4 days from this date otherwise the goods will be sold by auction on account of the concerned as recommended by Lloyds Surveyor.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 17th November, 1881. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(also)
Archery, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, Foot Ball
Golf, Quoits, Racket and
Gnneral Gymkhana Kit.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS

IN QUEST OF ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION
SHOULD APPLY FOR A COPY
OF
TREACHER and COMPANY'S
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF
JEWELLERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
AND
HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS,
Which will be sent free upon application.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS.

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner	per pack	Re. 1 12	Re. 2 0
„	„ doz. packs	19 0	21 0
„ gilt edged	„ pack	2 0	2 4
„ „	„ doz. packs	22 8	25 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage, one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.—SEASON 1881-82.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce that Miss Emma Gordon, Miss Kate Thorburn, Miss Rosa Foote, Mr. F. Meres, Mr. G. Foote, Mr. A. B. Tapping and Mr. L. Ward sail for Bombay on November 23, and that the season will commence on December 24.

Plan of the seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

FOR THE
SEASON 1881-82.
Descriptive Price List free by post on application.

LETTS'S DIARIES

FOR
1882.
Descriptive Price Lists free by post on application.

COOPER'S
CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,
AND
CASH TERMS
FOR
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
FOR
1882.
Gratis and Post Free on application.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR 1882.
Due November 25th.

COOPER & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

S. S. BRITANNIA has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the advertisement regarding the SALE of LAND comprised in Lots A. B, C on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, has been CANCELLED.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

"THE CALCUTTA FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW" AND "INDIAN FIGARO."

Monthly Subscription,
Re. 1.
Payable strictly in advance. Apply to,
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

BRANDY.—20 different kinds. Single Bottles at wholesale prices.
Vuccino Building, 15, Meadow-street.

WHISKY.—12 different kinds. Single Bottles at bazaar prices.
Vuccino Building, 15, Meadow-street.

SHERRY.—12 different kinds. Single Bottles at bazaar prices.
Vuccino Building, 15, Meadow-street.

PORT.—9 different kinds. Single bottles at bazaar prices.

OLD TOM & GIN.—5 different kinds. Single Bottles at wholesale prices.

BEER and STOUT.—13 different kinds. Single bottles at bazaar prices.

ASSORTED LIQUERS.—12 different kinds. Single bottles at wholesale prices.
Vuccino Building, 15, Meadow-street.

MORENAS & CO.
ICE CONFECTIONERS, WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
15, MEADOW-STREET.

THE INDIAN
BATH BLANKET.
6 feet 6 inches loug—6 feet wide.
Cash, Rs. 11-4. Credit, Rs. 12-8 each.

TURKISH HAND TOWELS.
Cash, Rs. 1-13, Rs. 2-4, and Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Credit Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 3-0 per pair.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PIGOU, WILKES and LAURENCE'S
ALLIANCE PRIZE GUNPOWDER,
Specially recommended for
ALL BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND RIFLES,
AND FOR CLEAN AND EFFECTIVE SHOOTING.

FIELD GUN TRIAL, 1875.

The "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder was used by the Winner in three Classes out of Four at this Trial, held at Wimbledon, May, 1875.

THE GRAND PRIX CASINO, MONACO, 1878.

The Winner of this Prize used P. W. & L.'s "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder.

FIELD TRIAL OF EXPLOSIVES, 1878.
P. W. & L. obtained
"THE HIGHEST AVERAGE FIGURE OF MERIT"

In the Competition conducted under the management of the Editor of "THE FIELD."

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the above celebrated Gunpowder, have pleasure in introducing it to the notice of Sportsmen in Western India. For strength, excellence of quality, and uniformity of composition the "Alliance Prize Gunpowder" is unsurpassed, and its rapidly extending sale fully testifies to the manner in which it is appreciated by those who have used it.

No. 6 Grain in 1 lb. Canisters	Cash Rs. 2-4
Do. per original case of 25 lbs.	„ 50-0

Indents for 4 cases (100lbs.) supplied on best Wholesale Terms.

TREACHER & COMPNY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce
	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	8s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 28s., Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Patent boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, Oxford-street, London, W.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.			Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
29 0	Sparkling	CHAMPAGNE ... ... Saumur	16 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.		
34 0	Sparkling	CHAMPAGNE Treacher's Light Dry	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.		
40 0	Sparkling	CHAMPAGNE Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.		
50 0	Sparkling	CHAMPAGNE Perrier Jouet's finest Dry	26 8
	Pale and Dry, exquisite flavour.		
50 0	Sparkling	CHAMPAGNE Giesler's "For India"	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.		
34 0	Sparkling	MOSELLE ... Superior quality	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.		
41 0	Sparkling	MOSELLE ... Finest Nonpareil	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.		
32 0	Sparkling	MOSELLE ... ... Fine quality	17 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.		
35 0	Sparkling	HOCK ... ... Superior quality	19 8
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.		
42 0	Sparkling	HOCK ... Finest Ehrenbreitstein	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.		
33 0	Sparkling	BURGUNDY ... Finest quality, Red	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS,

LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR THE COLD SEASON.

	Rs. a.
THE ORIENTAL, a Capital Rug for the Districts, Long and Wide, Soft and Warm, in a variety of colours; the best value in India	14 0 to 16 0
THE AUSTRIAN, made from the best wool, in a variety of cheerful colours; a first-rate Rug	22 0 to 26 0
THE SANDRINGHAM, one of the lightest Rugs made, very warm, in a variety of neat colours, reversible, most suitable for a lady	36 0 to 40 0
SCOTCH MAUDS, a large variety in plain colours, Heather Mixtures, Shepherd, and Fancy Checks, Tartan Clans, &c.	26 0 to 30 0 to 35 0 to 40 0

BLANKETS.

	Rs. a.
Real Whitney, made from the finest Wool per pair	26 0
Extra Large, Superior quality „	24 0
Fine Scarlet, Fast Dyo „	24 0
Extra Large „	32 0

SHEETS.
WASHED AND HEMMED, READY FOR USE.

Inches wide		
Horrocks's Best Twilled Cotton, very durable	per pair	9 8
	„ 90	11 8
Pillow Cases	each	1 4
Toilet Covers, fine Marcella, fringed Ends	Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, and 1-12	

PILLOWS.

Best English Horse Hair	7 0
„ „ Feather, thoroughly cleared	7 0

DISCOUNT.—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

MESSRS. ASQUITH and LORD have a large and varied assortment of First Class West of England Coatings and fine Angolas for Suitings and Trousers, real Scotch Cheviots, fine English manufactured India Tweeds, Bedford cords, Whipcords, &c., for riding, and a great variety of materials suitable for shikar and general jungle wear. We guarantee a perfect fit and strong workmanship, and any garment not approved will be readily altered or exchanged if returned in a saleable condition within a reasonable time.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Dress Suits	... 75 0	Heavy Overcoats	...from 45 0
Do. Lined Silk	... 85 0	Warm Ulsters	... „ 55 0
Frock Coat various materials	...from 40 0	Whipcord Riding Breeches or Trousers	... 24 0
Morning Coat do.	... „ 36 0	Bedford Cord do. do.	... 26 0
Vests to Match	... „ 9 0	White Flannel Cricketing Suits	... 30 0
Sac Coats, various	... „ 26 0	Best White Drill Sac Suits	... 15 0
Fine Angola Trousers	... „ 16 0	„ „ Linen do.	... 22 0
Fine India Tweed Sac Suits	... „ 30 0	Stout or Fine Holland do.	... 18 0
Best Blue Serge do.	... „ 30 0	White Vests	...from 7 0
Fine Angola do.	... „ 35 0	Shikar Suits Hand-made Material	... 18 0
Warm do. do.	... „ 40 0	Do. do. The New Jungra	... 24 0
Scotch Cheviot do.	... „ 40 0	Do. do. Strong Holland	... 18 0
Light Overcoats	... „ 23 0	Black Alpaca Coats	... 14 0

The quality of the above is the best procurable, and patterns, together with instructions for self-measurement, will be forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
8, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING HOUSE IN LONDON.
Messrs. POOLE & LORD, 145, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
OF
KELLAR,
THE GREAT MAGICIAN,
IN HIS
WONDERS.
GRAND EXPOSE OF THE CABINET SEANCE.

Admission, Re. 1.
Second Seats, As. 8.
Seats may be booked at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8.30; performance at 9 o'clock.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of Consignments of fresh Oilmanstores, &c., now landed.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by unreserved public auction at their sale room No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, the following fresh batch of stores by the well known J. T. Morton, London, on account of whom it may concern:—

Marked—B R & Co.—145 cases containing ham, bacon, cheese, sausages, fishes, vegetable, pickles, spices, sauce, vinegar, capers, mustard, salt, salad oil, codliver oil, milk, butter oatmeal, cornflour, H. and P. biscuits, essences, tart fruit, syrup, jams, jelly, soup, currants, coffee, tea, sago, tapioca, arrowroot, sugar, Epp's cocoa, vermicelli, honey, soaps, candles, plums, muscatel raisins, also 14 cases swiss milk and venison meat.

Store on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 19th November, 1881.

NOTICES.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

THE SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on the 30th November, 1881.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.
9, Hummum-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that NO FURTHER CLAIMS for relief from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND will be received after 31st December, 1881.

T. S. WEIR.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Military Relief Fund.
Hony. Secretaries' office, 10th Nov. 1881.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,
from all the best Makers.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

LADIES'
BLACK LAWN-TENNIS SHOES,
WITH INDIA-RUBBER SOLES.

A new consignment just unpacked.

Black Morocco ...	per pair Rs.	9 8
Black Kid	„ „	9 0
Brown Canvas... ...	„ „	10 8

A worn shoe is the best guide for size.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, Dun MARE, 13-2, followed the Hunt last year.

AT BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY.—FOR SALE, a GREY PONY, fast and perfectly sound. Good mouth.

GRANT-ROAD HOTEL.—Under the Superintendence of Mrs. Crankshaw. MUSIC and BILLIARDS every evening.

WANTED, a pair of young ARAB HORSES, and a young ARAB GALLOWAY for riding. Apply to MANAGER, Esplanade Hotel.

BONA-FIDE sale of Mr. H. Stead's valuable Household Furniture, Chubb's Safe, &c., at No. 2, Hornby-row, Fort, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

ESSUBJEE ADAMJEE, No. 28, Meadow-street, just received a large assortment of LADIES HATS and BONNETS of the present shape.

CHRISTMAS CARDS from Half Anna to Three Rupees each. Christmas Note-paper and Envelopes. S. P. C. K. Depôt, 7, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, TO-DAY, at the Auction of Messrs. BENNETT & Co., a GREY ARAB, sound, 14-3), rising 6, goes in single Harness or Saddle: fast.

LOST between the S. S. Peshawur and Apollo-bunder, a dark coloured CANE CHAIR marked Col. Harcourt. Please forward to PURVIS' AGENCY.

INDIA-RUBBER STAMP COMPANY, 28, Meadow-street.—STAMPS of all shapes and sizes at moderate prices. Seals neatly executed in any language.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Malta Black Grapes, Re. 1 per seer, and white grapes, annas 10 per seer, and all sorts of fruits at ALLANA CASSUM, No. 28, Jaccheria Musjid.

WHISKY.—The peculiar qualities of Dunville's Old Irish Whisky render it particularly suitable for consumption in hot climates. Price, Rs. 19 per doz. cash. D. P. BATHA & Co.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, holding a first-class Certificate, and having good experience of Press Machinery, to take charge of Cotton Presses Up-country. A good salary and free quarters will be given to one thoroughly competent. Apply with copies of Testimonials to "COTTON," Care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, office Brougham, in good order. Price Rs. 500. Apply to B., care of this paper.

MR. B. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Charges moderate.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 35 per dozen quarts, Rs. 37 per case of 2 doz. pints. Royal pale Sherry, Rs. 18 per dozen. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

FOR SALE, Good Strong Dog-cart, Strong Bay Australian Mare, and a set of English harness. Apply M. S. Moolla Feerooz, Messrs. M. H. Maju and Co., No. 1, Hornby-row.

SUPERFINE HABANA CIGARS just unpacked. Elcaliope, Rs. 5-8; El Principe de gales, Rs. 5; Panatay Conchas, Rs. 4-8. Florde Tabacco Rs. 3-8, per box of 50, at D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

SITUATION WANTED, by a Frenchwoman as Lady's Maid. She has held similar positions before, and is a First-rate Lady's Dressmaker. Good Testimonials. Apply to "L. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, OFFERS to rent the whole of the ground-floor of house No. 6, Hornby-row, which will be made suitable for a large shop as desired by the Lessee. For terms, &c., apply to BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT, No. 6, Hornby-row.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES:—Just arrived, a first class batch of well-bred Horses, comprising a number suitable as chargers, hunters, cops and well matched pairs. The above horses are specially selected for SCOTT and Co., Girgaum, where they are to be seen on commission sale.—ROB. SCOTT and Co.

FOR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

THE Bank of England return shows no change on the week as regards the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, and rates of discount in the open market also come unchanged. The quotations for Securities are unaltered from the previous day, and the same may be said of the general produce markets in London.

Piece-goods in Manchester continue firm, and the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady for Americans at unchanged prices, whilst unchanged for Surats, although at the same time Reuter quotes a general advance of ⅛d. to 3-16d. for the latter. The fact is, however, that the change in the figures merely represents the weekly adjustment of the official quotations, and to a certain extent can scarcely be taken as signifying any actual change in the market. In New York yesterday, Ready Mid.-Uplands were 1-16 cent. higher at 11 15-16d., and February shipment 6 points higher at 12·37 cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports are light, the following being the comparison to date :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's Receipts	25,000	34,000	29,000
Six days' do.	168,000	197,000	167,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	1,767,000	2,017,000	1,851,000

EXCHANGE this morning opened quiet with a partial decline of 1-32d, some of the Banks being buyers of Credits at 1s. 8 3-32d. Later on, however, a somewhat firmer feeling set in, and the previous decline has been recovered, closing rates being :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rs.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 2 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...	2f. 13½c.	,,

On Calcutta there is no change.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer to-day, apparently in anticipation of an improvement at home; at all events, there has been nothing else to warrant any advance, and the demand has not been particularly active. We quote :—Fours, Rs.101 13-16 ; Fours-and-half, Rs. 110.

SHARES are quiet with no change of much moment. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. higher at Rs. 748½. In Land and Press Companies there is no movement. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are generally quiet, and in several cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share lower. Bombay Saw Mills have recovered Rs. 20 of the previous decline. Treacher & Gordon, Ltd., are again Rs. 5 lower. Coal shares to-day has been decidedly active, and a large business has been done at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. About 2,500 bales of Wild Cotton have been bought for export, and had there been any sellers of New Crop at about proportionate rates, large transactions might have taken place. For New Omras, however, sellers hold for about Rs. 5 over buyers, and there seems little prospect of this discrepancy being lessened until either home values improve or the pressure of increased supplies brings down the up-country markets. Samples of New Omras are now coming forward very freely. From Omrawuttee itself so far the parcels to hand are only Bengals under another name, and if buyers do not make a very decided stand the eventual result will be that nothing but short-stapled "Belatee" will be sown in that neighbourhood in future. How up-country agents with any pretension to being called selectors can send down such stuff as in any way resembling real Omrawuttee is beyond comprehension ; and their employers may look forward to heavy allowances or rejections, as the case may be, should Cotton, similar to samples now being received, come to be tendered later on against Omra contracts. There is no room for doubt about the matter. If people want to buy Bengals they can buy them at Rs. 30 per candy under the price of Omras, and the rules of the Cotton Trade Association fully provide for the distinction being legitimately assessed. A partial stand was made in the matter last year, but let it now be distinctly understood that any admixture of "Belatee," however slight, will subject the seller to the cancelment of a contract, and the matter will rapidly work its own cure.

SEEDS and WHEAT are still unaltered in the matter of price. Of the latter supplies are large, but the quality is falling off somewhat.

FREIGHTS are quiet with very little doing. For Liverpool the quotation to-day is 38s. 9d., but tonnage for that port is so plentiful that we question whether the rate can be maintained. For February and later loading steamers are offering very freely, but charterers are not in the market.

PIECE-GOODS still show extreme dullness, and there is nothing to indicate the prospect of an early improvement.

COALS are dull, and we have not heard of any fresh business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	748½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	253
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	120
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	105xd.

LAND COMPANIES.

Freere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 6	830
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	215xd

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 harus.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Nov. 12, 1881.
Open 1,146¾ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,47,059	7	6
Merchandize	5,49,359	0	0
Electric Telegraph.....	6,711	0	0
Total Rs....	7,03,129	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,126¾ miles ..... Total Rs....	4,82,278	0	0
Increase.....	2,20,851	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Edeline, 409 tons, Captain J. Watts, will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast.

THE steamer Altmore, 1,352 tons, Captain John S. Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria (29th Oct.), in ballest. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

THE steamer Gulf of Finland, 1,506 tons, Captain James Brock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (16th Oct.) with a cargo of 2,962 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. King, King and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mecca, 936 tons, Captain J. W. Livingston, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. Mackerdy, Mr. F. Type, and 55 deck.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. Ringheim, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and Mr. F. Ross, and 200 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same ports, with a general cargo, and 215 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva, 1,506 tons, Captain M. de Horne, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China mails, and the following passengers :—From Yokohama Genl. and Mrs. Mitchell. From Hongkong.—Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. H. Adams, Mr. C. Sinclair, Mr. W. Colbran, and Lieut. Col. W. Rooke. From Singapore.—Mr. B. K. Eranee, child, and servant, Revd. Father Cimba, and two natives.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, Captain R. Hutchinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, &c., with the following passengers.

His Highness the Rajah Rampal singh.	Captain Trotter.
Mr. Temple.	Miss. F. Rowbotham.
Mrs. Phillips.	Mrs. Dibbe.
Miss Phillips.	Mr. Faucett.
Mrs. Waven.	Mr. Hogge.
Miss. Waven.	Mr. Bull.
Mr. R. K. Williams.	Mrs. Bull.
Mr. Playfair.	Mr. and Mrs. Tracy and two children.
Mr. Adams.	Miss Douns.
Master Adams.	Miss Givans.
Mr. Harris.	

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Peshawar, 2,131 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with China mail, and cargo of 1,646 chests opium general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Mrs. Heagh, Mr. J. Dowby, Mr. W. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins and four children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ruff and two children, Mr. Glascock, Mr. Warren, Mr. O'Neill, and Mr. C. Gidney. For Penang.—A Lady. For Calcutta.—Mr. Beeby and servant and Mr. Osmond Beeby. For Galle.—Mr. C. Gonne. For Sydney.—Mr. John Rice.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
17	Arrow (s).....	Ringheim ..	Cutch, Nov. 15.
18	Gulf of Finland(s).	Brock	Newcastle, Oct. 6.
	Altmore (s)	Young	Alexandria, Oct. 29.
	Khiva (s).....	Horne	Shanghai, Oct. 26.
	Britannia (s)	Hutchinson .	Glasgow, Oct. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
18	Peshawar (s).....	Baker	China, &c.
	Mecca (s).....	Livingston...	Zanzibar.
	Euphrates (s)	Sleeman	K. C. & Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Arrow, Ringheim to Coast and Cutch.
Barque Edeline, Watt, to Colombo.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Glendow, to Liverpool.
Steamer Altmore, to Liverpool.
Steamer Cocanada, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Britannia, to Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
11 Jason .....Richardson..London, July 20.
Khyber ....Mackenzie...Liverpool, July 26.
Kotomahana ..... Mann .....Liverpool, July 30.
12 Quetta(s)..... ....Templeton ...London, Oct. 5.
Mahratta (s) .....Kendal ....Rangoon, Nov. 3.
Argus .....Cook .....Melbourne, Sept. 30.
Oasis .....Lord .....Liverpool, July 1.
14 British Empire....Mathea ....Cardiff, Aug. 7.
K. Commander ..Cowan ....Mauritius, Oct. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17.—Ship Saint Mildred and Barque Elliot.
Nov. 17.—Steamers Navarino, Pemba and Tibre.
Nov. 14.—Ship Glenmorn, a Barque (answed K. H. F. N.) and a Brig (name undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
16 Hydaspes (s) .... Calcutta.
Vesta (s) .... London.

Nov. DEPARTURE.
15 Navarino (s)..... ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

India (s)—18 cases sherry, The Bombay Club.
Clan Stuart (s)—25 cases whiskey, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
City of Baltimore (s)—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar (s)—2 hogshead whiskey, John Marshall ; 2 cases brandy, 2 cases portwine, and 4 cases whiskey, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 35 cases ale, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla ; 27 cases beer, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 2 cases batter bolting, H. Pestonjee ; 2 boxes bar gold (Rs. 1,22,000), The National Bank ; 10 barrels spindle oil, Alcock, Ashdown and Co.
Sicily (s)—5 cases acid, Bell, Brandeneh g and Co.
Galatea (s)—10 cases nock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Reindeer (s)—25 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Carbonian—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Sumatra (s)—25 cases matches, Abdoolaly Dawoodkhan ; 50 cases glassware, Joseph Soares.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s)—55 barrels fresh grapes, F. Bozzoni.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Copri (s)—76 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers ; 70 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 97 bales cotton twist waste, Takersee Jeewraj ; 300 cwts bones, Ally Mahamed Hassum.
Rossmore (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 140 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Veljee ; 850 cwts wheat, Morarjee Luckmeedass ; 250 cwts coir yarn, Jewandass Valubhass ; 110 bales cotton, Vussonjee Moojee ; 31 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee ; 25 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee.
Ambrist (s)—2,0.0 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Cassum Soomar ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Halli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee ; 200 cwts wheat, Moolchund Namidass ; 19,000 cwts wheat, Walace and Co.
Glendow (s)—1,050 cwts wheat, Dewjee Mooljee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ruttonsee Moojee ; 800 cwts wheat, Moorjee Luckmusee ; 9,000 cwts wheat, R. Imaie Scarf and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell ; 620 cwts bones Natha Essa ; 200 casks castor oil, Halli Brothers ; 20,000 cwts Wheat, Walace and Co ; 300 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsee and Co ; 1,200 cwts wheat, Vurdhoman Govindjee.
Altmore (s)—325 cwts bones, Natha Essa ; 210 cwts coir yarn, Roysee Amerchund ; 1,500 cwts linseed, Gheila Hharmull, 800 cwts wheat, Vurdhuman Govindjee.
St. Bernard (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Walace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Acacia (s)—30 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Allarakhia ; 67 cwts horns, Jan Mahamed Heerjee ; 60 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells and 1½ cwts colombo roots, Ahmamed Hassum ; 874 cwts nuxvomica, Ruttonsey Samjee ; 21 bales hides, Richmondshy Russoolbhoy ; 675 cwts coir yarn, Abdoola Hajee Ahmed.
Renfrew (s)—164 cwts indigo, Teeloomull Chimondass ; 244 cwts indigo, Geerdhurdass Ramgopall ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Kurry Bhanjee ; 772 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 400 bales cott n, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Moolljee Jewraz and Co ; 20 cwts senna leaves, P. Chrystal and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A. Blasch ck and Co.
Norfolk (s)—10 cwts senna leaves, Knoop and Co ; 3624 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jawuji ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra (s)—120 bags cotton, The Mt. Lloyd and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sumatra (s)—2,008 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 800 cwts wheat Volkart Brothers ; 24 barrels castor-oil, F. Bozzoni ; 4,004 cwts dingellyseed ; Killick, Nixon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tenedos (s)—113 bales cinnamon, F. Bozzoni.
Athens (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Topaze (s)—2,400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Sumatra (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar (s)—14 cwts. shell lac, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 5 boxes dollars, Cursetjee Sorabjee ; 9 bales twist, D. Pestonjee ; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 42 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar (s) 10 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Punja vs Bhimjee Girdhur and others—J. Macfarlane—Part heard.
495-80—Tyabjee and D.—Hajee Abdool R. Hajee Allarakhia —W. J. Henderson and others—Injcie, L. and O.
214-80—M. H. Khan—Harridas Odhowjee vs. Sukoobai—In person.
616-79—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai and another vs Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others—J. Macfarlane and P. and G.
579-80—J. Macfarlane—Meghjee Jetha and another vs Sha Weljee Natha and another—Crawford and B.
28-79—Mujee and B.—The Honble John Marriott vs Menon Husson Moya Rahimtoola and others—Tobin and R., and J Macfarlane.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 16.

Trollope, Captain, R. A., on duty from England.

NOVEMBER 17.

Pringle, Conductor, Adjt.-Geni's Dept., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 18.

Justice, Lieut., 12th Bengal N. I., on duty, to Cochra.
Corse Scott, Capt., 37th Bengal N. I., on leave, to Bura Bhotan

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 19.

1. There will be parade under the Commandant this day Saturday, the 19th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p. m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. There will be Company drill under Captains of Companies. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be class firing at the Coorla Range every morning except Wednesday until further orders for E. Company. Members for class firing will have their fares paid to Coorla and back. All members not on the platform five minutes before the train starts will have to pay their own fare.

3. C. Company will commence Position Drill on Tuesday next, the 22nd Inst., at the oval at 6·30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

All members are requested to attend the Position Drill next-week.

4. Vol. L. Green having joined is taken on the strength of the Corpas from this date and pasted to E. Company.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1881.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·845
Temperature of the Air.....	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·8
Dew Point.....	75·9
Relative humidity of Air.....	·794
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)...	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)..	87·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m)	77·0
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, SE, WSW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*.....	153
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	0·05
year	73·00
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 18th Sept.	0·04

* From midnight to midnight.

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .....Nov. 21st .... 9h. 12·5m. p.m.
First Quarter ..... ,, 28th .... 4h. 52·6m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 19	.....	6	12 5	20	8 58m	3	0m
				10	7 a	3	10 a
Sun. 20	23rd Sunday aft. Trinity	6	12 5	20	9 42m	3	27m
				10	50 a	3	49 a
Mon 21	.....	6	13 5	19	10 23m	4	32m
				11	33 a	4	31 a
Tu. 22	English Mail expected	6	13 5	19	11 9m	5	19m
					—	5	12 a
Wed 23	.....	6	14 5	19	0 13m	6	4m
					11 53 a	5	54 a
Thr. 24	.....	6	15 5	19	0 55m	6	48m
					0 38 a	6	36 a
Fri. 25	Town Council, 3 p.m.	6	15 5	19	1 37m	7	35m
					1 24 a	7	20 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873).
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dimness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their actions as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other."." "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BARTLEY—November 13th, at Madras, on board s. s. Kerbela, the wife of Mr. William H. Bartley, of a daughter.
GILLILAND—November 11th, at Government Engineering College, Howrah, the wife of J. H Gilliland, of a son.
MORRISON—November 10th, at Mooltan, the wife of J. A. Morrison, Armourer Sergeant 1st Battalion "Connaught Rangers," of a daughter.
SMITH—November 10th, at Rassalpore Factory, Darbangha, the wife of W. H. Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KENSINGTON—JOHNSTONE—November 1st, at Christ Church, Simla, Alfred Kensington, B. C. S., to Alice H. M., daughter of Major-General H. C. Johnstone, C. B.
PEDDIE—CLENTON—November 14th, at Madras, James Peddie, to Miss Kate Clenton.

DEATH.

ELLIS—November 11th, at Khanpur, Indus Valley State Railway, the wife of R. Ellis, Locomotive Foreman.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"SHIPTON."—Declined.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

THE declaration of the Emperor William, in a speech from the Throne at the opening of the German Parliament, that "the maintenance of peace is surer now than it has been for the last ten years," is calculated to give rise to some anxiety. Why is peace more secure now than at any time during the last ten years? The answer is obvious. M. Gambetta is in power ; and the rumours of an understanding between the foremost man in France and the German Chancellor were well founded. If this explanation be not the true one, what other is forthcoming? The Austro-German alliance—Lord Salisbury's glad tidings of great joy—cannot be the guarantee for peace to which the Emperor refers, for it is not a new factor in the political situation. The recent visit of the King of Italy to the Emperor of Austria is not in itself an event of such magnitude as to change the aspect of European affairs and make the maintenance of peace more secure than, say, the alliance of the three Emperors, which was supposed to be a very formidable guarantee of peace at one period during the last ten years. We know the only event which would justify so remarkable a pronouncement as that which has been made from the Throne by Prince Bismarck's Imperial master would be an understanding between the new French Government and the Cabinet of Berlin. If such an understanding has been arrived at, what is its nature? Here, of course, we are at once set adrift in the region of conjecture. Nothing certain is known or can be known, for Prince Bismarck and M. Gambetta are not likely to disclose prematurely the terms of any pact to which they may have agreed. It may be taken for granted, however, that, for the present at all events, M. Gambetta has seen fit to forego the prosecution of the French desire for the revindication of Alsace and Lorraine. It has been stated in several quarters, which are not all likely to be misinformed, that Prince Bismarck refused to have any interview with M. Gambetta unless it were agreed beforehand that Alsace and Lorraine should not be even mentioned, if they met. It is still in doubt whether the interview about which there were certainly *pourparlers* did actually take place or not. The balance of probabilities is, in our opinion, in favour of the affirmative. M. Gambetta's explanation of the object of his visit to Germany is transparently incomplete. According to him, his sole purpose in going to the North of Germany was to see on the spot how it had come about that the ports of Lubeck and Bremen and Hamburg were able to compete seriously with Havre. As a matter of fact, the ports in question are not in any way the rivals of Havre. The port of Antwerp is. But to Antwerp M. Gambetta did not go. Whatever M. Gambetta's mission to Germany really was, the public opinion of Europe is well-nigh unanimous in connecting it with a desire on his part to enter into some transaction with the German Chancellor which would give France some compensation in the near future for the shelving of the projects of revindication and revenge which she has been nursing so sedulously for ten years past. Now M. Gambetta is in power, and the Emperor William states that peace is at last secure.

LORD RIPON, in his statesmanlike speech at Agra, said : "In order to enable Government to deal more effectually with the question of famine and with the development of the agricultural resources of this country, we have determined, as you are aware, to re-establish, and have re-established, the Revenue and Agricultural Secretariat of the Government of India, believing that these questions required to be specially dealt with by a department of that Government devoted mainly to the consideration of their various branches." In 1872 a department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce was established in the Government of India, under the supervision of Mr. A. O. Hume. Mr. Hume was a Secretary who, like Mr. Buck, the new Secretary, combined the utmost zeal and energy and devotion for this work with considerable practical ability. The department proved a failure. The reasons why it was not a success are not far to seek. Like other departments, it lost sight of the object for which it was created, and its primary aim became not the improvement of agricultural resources, but revenues. The efficiency of the department was also almost crippled by its attempting to do too much. We trust the Government of India will learn wisdom by the blunders of the past. Lord Mayo, when Governor-General, desired to found a department which should be devoted solely to agricultural science ; and the scheme is quite practicable. But for it to be successful the selection of men appointed to the new department ought not to be limited to any particular class. The Department of Agriculture ought not to be one more preserve for the Civil Service. Mr. Buck's appointment is a good one, for he has always shown a natural taste for rustic pursuits, and an intimate practical acquaintance with agriculture. Mr. Buck's successor in the North-West is a civilian who has always shown a natural taste for literature, and an intimate knowledge of German philosophy. The wisdom of appointing him the head of the Agriqultural Department of a large province is open to question. A man who is not practically acquainted with agriculture must prove incompetent to grapple with the numerous problems that will necessarily come before him. Besides having a practical acquaintance with the subject, the head of a local Agricultural Department ought to be professionally trained in scientific agriculture, in order to be competent to advise the Government which he serves.

The Agricultural Department has been revived, as the Viceroy informs us, for the development of the resources of this country. We believe that they are susceptible of almost indefinite improvement. If any one cares to know how much can be done by a really efficient Agricultural Department they have only to study the reports of the American Agricultural Department. The Commissioner informs us that the Department of Agriculture is establishing relations with all organized representatives of agriculture, whether Governmental or otherwise, making exchanges of seeds, plants, and publications. It is searching through the world for seed and valuable plants to acclimatize, new varieties of cereals to test, and when found valuable, to distribute. Hundreds of thousands of bushels of oats are now grown in a single Western State from seed distributed a few years ago, greatly excelling the common seed in productiveness and quality. Similar facts, showing an increase of millions of dollars in the production of the country through the direct agency of the department, are filed in its archives. In India many branches of agriculture are capable of similar improvement. Rice, wheat, and other grain are frequently of an inferior description, and by the careful introduction and continued use of selected seed of a superior character great improvements might unquestionably be made. Under the stress of the American war cotton attracted the attention of the authorities, and by official influence much has been done to extend its cultivation and improve its quality. The most valuable article of export from Calcutta next to cotton, opium, and rice is jute. The quantity of jute exported in 1828 was 364 cwts, worth £62. In 1854 the Russian war broke out, and the importation of cheap Russian flax was stopped and the demand for jute became brisk. "From 1858 to 1863 the average exportation of jute from Calcutta was 967,724 cwts. From 1863 to 1868 it had risen to 2,628,100 cwts. The quantity of raw jute exported in 1872-73 was 7,080,912 cwts., worth £4,142,547—an increase of nearly a million cwts. as compared with the previous year." The above statement is taken from a blue-book published by the India Office. The creation of an industry to a value of more than four millions in forty-five years indicates what may yet be expected from the resources of India. There is another article which also deserves notice. The tea plant was discovered in Munipore in 1826, and shortly afterwards it was proved to be indigenous in Upper Assam. Tea seed was procured from China, and distributed to Madras, Assam, and the North-Western Himalayas. Tea is now grown in almost all parts of India. Thousands of acres of waste lands have been reclaimed for its cultivation, armies of labourers are employed and much capital expended in the country on it. Tea now ranks as one of the most valuable of Indian exports. In the present day there are numerous sources of wealth which, if present neglected, might be developed into new industries by an Agricultural Department properly conducted. To the new department we shall look for the systematic institution of inquiries, the classification of results, and the way they can be practically applied. The new department must not only lead us right in those vital points in which prosperity depends—rent, labour, and capital—but must also be the pioneer in the utilization of the resources of the country which have not yet been worked.

The Viceroy, in his speech, said that "guided by the report of the Famine Commission, and adopting it in the main, though with some exceptions, we desire upon the line of that report, and particularly in the light of practical experience which has been gained here, to establish throughout the country similar departments. We hope soon to see in our presidency a flourishing Agricultural Department. We wish the Bombay Government would follow the example of other Governments, and inform the public by means of a yearly blue-book what is being done in our model farms and botanical gardens. There is much shrewd sense in Sir Richard Temple's remark that "many of the experiments heretofore made in model farms, if scientifically commenced, have often failed to be brought to a scientific issue, and have probably retarded rather than promoted agricultural science." A model farm as a rule is started by some enthusiastic collector or commissioner, and much money spent on it. As long as he stays in the province the farm is properly looked after, but when he leaves, his successor probably cares not for agriculture, and the farm goes to ruin. This would be avoided if the farms were under one chief, who ought to be the head of the new Agricultural Department. There is no disguising the fact that the botanical gardens of this presidency do far less useful work in distributing seeds and plants, and the introduction of new plants and seeds, than the public gardens at Saharunpore and Lucknow. It would be to the advantage of these gardens if they all belonged to one department, with a chief who had some weight with Government. The Agricultural Department would have to collect and publish agricultural statistics a little more accurate than the present statistics, which are generally born in the imagination of the collector's clerk. It would be hard to exaggerate the value of accurate statistics to a town like Bombay. The duty of the department should be to inquire into the present state of all staple articles, the means of improving their quality, and the discovery of cheaper substitutes. As the science of agriculture advances in India, there is every reason to suppose that new vegetable products will become known to us of the greatest interest and importance for food, medicines, and clothing. Organic husbandry, as one of the departments of science, is as yet in infancy, and how far it will extend its power when it attains its manhood it is impossible to tell. Artificial hybridization of flowers and fruits is a recent practice which has given us in England some of the most beautiful flowers and some of the choicest fruits. A great deal yet may be done to improve the fruits and cereal grains. But it cannot be done unless we bear in mind that vegetable life requires a course of study and instruction. The future Director of Agriculture should be answerable for the spread of this instruction. Akbar made instruction in agriculture a part of the course in public schools ; but the British Government has not yet taken any energetic action to do the same. The children in our primary and middle schools are chiefly recruited from the ranks of the agricultural classes. It would be more useful to teach them some of the primary facts of economics and agriculture than to teach them the outlines of English history. The reading-books in our schools might be made useful channels for spreading sound notions on economical questions.

Since writing the above we have been told by a good authority that before long an Agricultural Department for the Bombay Presidency will be framed, and that the man best fitted for the post not only in Bombay, but in India will be appointed Director of Agriculture.

A TRUSTED correspondent in Calcutta writes that the statement of the case against Mr. O'Donnell which recently appeared in our contemporary, the *Times of India*, is altogether one-sided and inexact. We do not intend to go into the matter in detail, but will merely draw attention to a few facts. In the course of the correspondence about the metalling of the roads of Jessore, Mr. O'Donnell is represented as having used the expression "I have the whole of native opinion at my back," which our contemporary translates into "his canvas for native support against his superior officer." Nothing could be less accurate or more unjust. Mr. O'Donnell found that the District Engineer was carrying out some *surface* repairs with badly broken, over-burnt, vitrified brick, which abounds in ugly glassy corners. The Vice-Chairman declared that he might as well have built a wall across the road, as no native cartman would put his unshod cattle over a surface that simulated a chevaux-de-frise of broken bottles. The Engineer quoted some P. W. D. rules about road-making, but concealed the fact that vitrified brick, or jhama as it is called, if used should be "blinded" with two inches of brick, broken small, or rubbish. It was in connection with the fitness or unfitness of jhama as surface metal that Mr. O'Donnell made use of the expression "I have the whole of native opinion at my back"—that is to say, the opinion of the natives who had to use the road. The Vice-Chairman argued that wood and asphalt were used to carry the heaviest traffic in London as a matter of local requirement, and though jhama might be used on the Grand Trunk-road, the first use of which was as a military road for cannon, it would drive unshod cart bullocks off the Jessore roads. The controversy seems entirely creditable to the Vice-Chairman, and shows the active and intelligent interest he took in his district. As to his claim of independence as Vice-Chairman, nothing is more certain of recognition by the Supreme Government. When the Road Cess Bill was being bitterly debated in Sir G. Campbell's time the Bengal Government was never weary of assuring the people that the money raised would be spent within the district, that it would be allotted by a committee of local zemindars, and that it would be administered by a Vice-Chairman chosen and elected by that committee. The special powers given to the Vice-Chairman under the law are very numerous. It must be remembered that if a non-official were Vice-Chairman—and the original intention was that the post should be held by a non-official—all the Government thunder-bolts now aimed at Mr. O'Donnell would be nowhere. He could snap his fingers at Sir Ashley Eden, for he is not removeable except by the vote of a two-third majority of the committee that appointed him. The taking advantage of a Vice-Chairman's official position to censure and degrade him for "insubordination" in municipal and road cess affairs amounts to an absolutely dishonourable act on the part of the Government of Bengal.

As to the charge that Mr. O'Donnell disobeyed orders in regard to routine correspondence, we understand that his reply was of the most convincing kind. He pointed out that he had issued some 200 or more routine letters, and that those he was accused of not issuing had never been laid before him, the head-clerks in charge of the several departments having sent them *direct* to the District Magistrate in camp. Mr. O

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JEYPORE, Nov. 18.

This afternoon the Viceroy distributed prizes to the students of the Maharaja's College, and delivered an interesting address to the school, which he said was conducted on principles he had long advocated in England. His Excellency expressed his pleasure at the efforts which were being made for the encouragement of female education. He said he was much encouraged in his efforts in this direction by primary education by the example afforded by the Jeypore State. He referred to the enlightened interest taken by the late Maharaja in educational matters. He trusted the present Maharaja would be guided by his example.

The Viceroy and Lady Ripon and party visited Amber this morning, returning after breakfast.

The city was illuminated this evening, and there was a display of fireworks. The illumination was very successful, and the fireworks were good.

The Viceroy leaves for Ajmere at 12 to-morrow, instead of 10 o'clock.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, Nov. 18.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Hydrabad on the 16th. General Hardinge inspected the troops, and breakfasted with the officers of the detachment 98th Regiment. He held a levée at noon, and proceeded to Kotree to inspect A-4 Royal Artillery, arrived from Quetta. H. E. returned to Hydrabad for tiffin, and visited the fort and saw the Painted Chamber, in which there is still a native drawing representing the meeting of Runjit Singh, the ruler of the Punjab, with Lord Lake in 1803. In the evening he dined with the officers of the 1st Beluchees, and returned to Kotree, and left the following morning for Jacobabad.

A MARINE INQUIRY.

An investigation held into the collision between the Indus and the dingy Salamut Savaye in the channel near the entrance of the Kurrachee harbour on the 4th November, which resulted in the total loss of the latter craft, has been concluded. From the evidence it appears that the steamer was going out of the harbour on the ebb tide, in charge of First-class Pilot Henry Cooke, and the dingy was sailing in. She was observed by those in charge of the steamer when she was half a mile off. The pilot then ordered the steamer's helm to be ported. This order was carried out. When the steamer was within a quarter of a mile from the dingy, the latter was seen to be altering her course, and to be coming across the bows of the steamer. The pilot immediately ordered the steamer's engines to be reversed full speed astern, the helm being kept still to starboard; but before the steamer's way was stopped she ran into the dingy, making a hole in her, and causing her to sink at once.

The opinion of the court was that if the pilot, when he stopped the steamer's engines, had starboarded his helm and kept headway, instead of porting the helm and going astern, she would have gone under the dingy's stern. No blame attached to the captain and officers of the Calcutta, as everything was working well and orders were promptly carried out.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.

The German Parliament was opened to-day.

The Emperor, in his speech from the Throne, which was read by the Chancellor, says that the maintenance of peace is surer now than it has been for the last ten years. His Majesty adheres to the previous fiscal economic policy, and a system of compulsory State-directed insurance for workmen, by which their condition will be improved and Socialism counteracted.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 15th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 16th inst.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras 4 7-16

The Manchester market has been firm, moderate business, prices against yarns.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight... 1-7

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84⅛

3½ " 91⅛

3 per cent. Consols for account 100

5 " French Rentes 116

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 101¼

Bar Silver 51½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes .....£9,400,000 Dec. £400,000

Bills Discounted .....£2,600,000 Inc. £100,000

Bullion .....£20,700,000 unchanged.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 39 per cent.

Arrival—Exporter.

Departure—Inchmaree.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Nov. 18, 7 A. M.

French mail-steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect up to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect up to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

The two Anglo-German cables from Borkum and from Nordeney are interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 17.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·9 Farht.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

At 6 a.m. .. .. 76·7

" 10 a.m. .. .. 82·3

" 2 p.m. .. .. 84·2

" 4 p.m. .. .. 83·3

Heavy rain fell in Bombay early yesterday morning, commencing a little before four o'clock, and continuing over an hour—an unusual occurrence here in the middle of November.

A new Indian agricultural journal is to be published with the title of *The Indian Cultivator*, which is described in the prospectus as intended to be "a world-wide authority on all matters connected with the trade, live-stock, veterinary, dairy and poultry farmings, revenue and agriculture generally." This new journal will be "edited by a graduate of the Madras Agricultural College, assisted by a staff of contributors of established reputation from different quarters of the globe."

A landslip is reported to have occurred last week near Kotgarh, on the Himalayan railway, which, besides the death of two coolies, delayed traffic considerably.

An up-country paper states that Lieutenant A. Brabazon, of the Suffolk Regiment, has been killed by a fall from his horse at Sitapore, Oudh. The accident took place on the 13th instant, and death ensued the following day.

A case of cholera occurred on the 14th instant, amongst the detachment of the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders at Chunar. The detachment was to have been relieved, on the 15th instant, by the 2nd North Lancashire Regiment, but will now remain at Chunar until further orders.

Our Bolarum correspondent writes :—"Colonel Lindsay, R. E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident in the H. E. F. W. D., was on the eve of departure on the 11th instant, upon a tour of inspection through the Berars, when he received a telegram intimating that he had been appointed Engineer-in-Chief, South Mahratta (State) Railway. He has given over charge of his office to Mr. Talbot Hamilton, M. I. C. E., his Assistant who will officiate till another Superintending Engineer has been appointed. Mr. G. K. Watts, A.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, Amraoti (Berar), who was officiating Assistant Superintending Engineer last month, will be asked to accept the post again *pro tem.* Mr. R. W. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer, East Berar, an old officer of twenty-seven years' experience, and ten years a first-grade Executive Engineer, has not received any kind of promotion in the Berars."

Dr. Kavanagh informs us that he has had a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, informing him that all the papers regarding the case of his client, the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, have been sent to H. M.'s Secretary of State for India ; and, moreover, that inquiries are being made touching the point raised regarding the property belonging to the child of the ex-Gaekwar.

Colonel A. A. Munro, of the Bengal Staff Corps, at present on furlough, has been permitted to retire from the service under the field officers' retirement scheme. Colonel Munro served in the Punjab war, the Sonthal insurrection in 1855, and the Umbeyla expedition of 1863.

Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., Assistant Secretary, officiates as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, during the absence on leave of Captain Firebrace.

Major T. O. Underwood officiates as Commandant of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, and Major E. A. Money as 2nd in command, from the date of the departure on furlough of Colonel C. J. Godby.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Briggs, of the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, has been retired from the service with a pension of £1 a day. This officer received his commission during the Crimean war, after serving in the ranks for over seven years, and was first appointed Cornet in the Land Transport Corps. It is believed he was ordered to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge during the Crimean campaign whilst in the ranks. His services have been great and varied, for he went through the whole of the Crimean campaign of 1854-55-56 ; he was also through the Indian mutiny of 1857-58-59, obtaining one year's service for Lucknow ; he also served through the China war of 1860-61. Colonel Briggs is a well-known officer in the service, and greatly respected. His retirement will not give any promotion to the regiment by old cadres, and will only affect Lieutenant-Colonel Brook according to the amalgamated list ; in fact, it is rather detrimental to the junior officers, for Major J. O'Brien, who was recently compulsorily retired, is to be brought back to his old corps—the 82nd—to fill Colonel Briggs' vacancy, and so will succeed to the command of the battalion in March, 1883. The *Englishman* remarks that this case shows how impossible it is to know how officers stand for promotion now-a-days. "The regiment has certainly been unlucky, though we ought to call it perhaps unfortunate, in losing so many field officers in the last few years. Still the officers of both battalions are of long service, and naturally resent this bringing back system."

The attempt to induce native gentlemen to accept the position of officers in native regiments, the *Englishman* remarks, does not seem likely to be a success, for of those appointed on probation in 1879, Jemadar Saly Ali Khan, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, and Jemadar Mahomed Zaman Khan, of the 7th Native Infantry, have been permitted to resign their appointments, and the services of Sirdar Bhoop Sing, of the 22nd Native Infantry, have been dispensed with. Still, it appears that the attempt is not to be abandoned, for Soorjun Singh is appointed Jemadar on probation in the 13th Bengal Lancers.

The *Madras Mail* has a vigorous protest against the new Simla Government offices project, which it styles a public scandal. "The new Central Government offices at Simla are estimated to cost at least fifty-five lakhs of rupees. Just think of it ! Rs. 55,00,000 of the taxes of a very poor country to be spent at a remote hill station, merely because about half-a-dozen Englishmen who draw salaries in excess of those paid to Cabinet Ministers may do their work at a comfortable distance from the heat of the plains. It is a scandalous waste of public money, and we are vexed to have to conclude that Lord Ripon is a party to it. We protest against the Government of this land being directed from the hills, where the chief aim of existence is to play. We protest against the rulers separating themselves for the best part of the year from the ruled. And we protest against sybarites taking public money to carry out an arrangement that is suggested, not by regard for the best interests of the country, but simply by selfish considerations that are discreditable to Englishmen."

This is the style of English University graduates are taught to write at Madras ; at least, it is what "Kishnasawmy Naidoo, B. A.", writes to the *Madras Times* :—"At a moment like the present when in consequence of the unexpectedly and supremely immeasurable power of the roaring and rampant monarch of the ocean incontinently and lavishly displaying his volatile exuberance of energy upon the fabrics of our harbour projectile, and dashing the Titanic machines into the purturbated waters and our blossoming hopes of an increased development of commercial prosperity to the ground, it appears to me to be the incumbent and paramount duty of every noble citizen to bring forward his most lucid observation as to how the irreparable damage of Saturday's cyclonic storm is to be duly and fittingly repaired. Now, Sir, it was evident to all observers on that catastrophous day that, had the open space between the pier heads been of less measurement, the waves could not have exerted their malificent power with such melancholy sway. Therefore, Sir, I beg that the opening be reduced to twenty feet, and a strong gate be erected, which shall be opened to permit steamers to pass in and out after the captains have expeditiously and honourably discharged the harbour dues."

The *Celestial Empire* (a Shanghai paper) of Oct. 25 states :—"A political crisis has been expected in Japan for some time past, and an opinion has been expressed that it would be attended with momentous results. A rumour was current in the Settlement yesterday that a political event of a serious character had occurred in the land of the Rising Sun, and it was of such a nature that the Cabinet were compelled to tender their resignations. There seems to be little doubt as to the truth of the resignation ; but as to the extent of the political complications that influenced this step we have no information, except some vague and sinister rumours. A private telegram states that a storm is brewing, and that trouble is expected, and that in fact the country is on the eve of a political revolution, which will act disastrously to both native and foreign interests."

The War Office has decided to discontinue the granting of rewards to officers for distinguished or meritorious service until the number of those in receipt of rewards is brought down to that fixed upon lately under the Reorganisation Scheme, the amount expended under this head being now considerably in excess of the sum which it is intended to set apart in future for the purpose of providing these pensions—viz., £1,200 per annum.

It is said by the *Standard* that Miss Anna Parnell will contest, as a Land Leaguer and Woman's Rights Advocate, the vacancy in the representation of Meath caused by the retirement of Mr. A. M. Sullivan. Miss Anna Parnell's brother sat for Meath in the last Parliament.

Mr. Morley's biography of Cobden shows that the negotiator of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty was not so sanguine of the progress of free trade principles in France as is commonly assumed. Writing to his friend, the distinguished political economist M. Michel Chevalier, in June, 1864, and rejoicing in the prospect of their shortly meeting, Mr. Cobden says :—"Among other matters we could talk over the progress of free trade in France. I confess I am not satisfied that you do not continue to make further reforms, if only to guard against reaction in those already made. Time is passing. It is now four years since we arranged your tariff. Are you sure that in 1870 you will be so completely under the free trade *régime* as to prevent the Government of that day (God knows what it may be) from going back to protection after the Anglo-French Treaty expires ?"

The *Standard* hears that Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood will most probably remain in Natal until early next year, when he will return to England, in view of his assumption of a home-command.

It is stated, on the authority of Professor Monier Williams, that the total amount paid by the Government to Professor Max Müller for editing the Rig-veda was £5,851, which sum was exclusive of the expense of printing and publishing—also borne by the home Government—which amounted to £3,779. In referring to this book in his introductory address to the recent International Congress of Orientalists at Berlin, Professor Williams observed : "We are so accustomed to give all our attention to the Rig-veda for purely literary or philological objects, that we are apt to forget that directly or indirectly, for good or for evil, this ancient book—the oldest in the world, except, perhaps, portions of the Christian Bible—has for three thousand years moulded the faith, inspired the prayers, animated the aspirations, influenced the conduct, shaped the lives of a large proportion of the great Aryan race to which we ourselves belong. And to this very day the remarkable spectacle may be seen of millions of Indo-Aryans, comprising countless tribes of various origin, scattered over a vast area from the Punjab to Cape Comorin, from Bombay to Assam, living distinct from each other in separate castes and communities, and owning subjection to divers laws and customs, yet all united by the common bond of this Rig-veda, which they still use as their daily prayer-book."

We take from the *Globe* the following illustration of one of the disadvantages of the new territorial titles :—" 'The infantry will consist of the 2-16th, the 80th, the 30th, the 92nd, and the 97th ;' so telegraphs an Dutfer correspondent, in connection with the possible re-occupancy of the Transvaal. Had he employed the 'territorial designations' of these regiments, the message would have thus run :—'The infantry will consist of the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, the 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, the 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and the 2nd Battalion The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment.' As the rate for telegraphing to South Africa is about 9s. a word, newspaper proprietors have little cause to bless the territorial system."

In the course of his addresses delivered before the recent International Congress of Orientalists at Berlin, Professor Monier Williams observed : "Perhaps no one is better able than I am to answer any charges of remissness in encouraging Oriental studies that may be brought against the Viceroy or any other representative of the Queen in India. In my travels through India I had frequent occasion to admire the sensitiveness of our Government to its duty of fostering and promoting Indian learning. It has established throughout the country great universities, colleges, and schools where even more attention is given to the study of the classical languages of India than to that of the vernaculars, and it is doing what it can to preserve from destruction every kind of literary and archæological monument, including important inscriptions and manuscripts."

The *Quarterly Review* says :—With regard to the extended use of electric light in houses, two questions are constantly asked. First, can the glare be got rid of ? Second, what is the cost as compared to gas ? Now there is nothing whatever in the nature of the electric light to cause the glare that is so often objected to : the only reason of the glare is, that persons who are accustomed to have in their drawing-rooms perhaps 40-or 50-candle power gaslight are not satisfied when they substitute an electric light, unless they can show a great superiority in the illumination as compared to that given by the gas ; they therefore remove their 50-candle gaslight, and substitute 700- or 800-candle power electric light. There is then naturally a glare, which is extremely trying both to the eyesight and to ladies' complexions. When, however, people will be content to substitute for their 50-candle power gaslight 80- to 90-candle power electric light, they will find that they have a beautiful soft light, which, if the shape of the lamps is hidden by a shade, it is impossible to distinguish from gas, except that it is steady and does not vitiate the air. We had lately an opportunity of seeing the incandescent light in actual use in the drawing-room of a country-house which was lighted by thirty Swan lamps. They were unshaded, and hung equidistant from one another all round the room, about two feet from the walls and one foot from the ceiling. There was no glare and no consciousness of any particular lamp, but it was possible to read comfortably in any chair in any position in the room.

The *Quarterly* also states that at the present time Mr. Edison is engaged in laying down nearly 500 miles of electric-light mains in New York City, and he has undertaken to light every house by means of his incandescent lamps, and to charge to the consumers exactly the same as they have up till now been paying to the gas company. The inhabitants will, therefore, without extra expense, obtain a light which does not vitiate or heat the air, and with which paint and decoration will last at least three times as long as when gas is burned in the rooms.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It were well if the Bombay University Syndicate every time published answers to questions, in English at least, put at the Matriculation examination, so that the several head-masters and assistant masters of schools might know in what manner examiners want particular questions to be answered by their pupils. Questions in distinguishing prepositions and conjunctions, the using of some little words *as, that,* and *than*, in rendering a dialogue into a reported form, are among those to which I refer, and which are put in almost every Matriculation examination held by the University. Now, in the best English grammars there is so much difference of opinion, that masters no less than pupils are puzzled to know what grammar to regard as an authority in order to answer questions of the kind. I am in doubt that there is uniformity of opinion among the examiners themselves, unless I am assured that, to secure that object, the half-a-dozen gentlemen now-a-day composing the examining body in English are actually given the answers of the questions to be put in the examination. Even if it were so, as I have known a few to believe it is, it does not resolve my fears as to the fate of not a few of those who sit up every year, as I have seen only crime in answering such questions might be that they had not read such and such a grammar, which would have enabled them to answer them well, but for which, unfortunately, the University has not thought fit to prescribe. In this letter I want to speak of questions in rendering a construction from the direct into the indirect form. These are put only with a view to see where and where not, in the report, the candidate changes the tenses and the persons of the speech. By giving examples from Macaulay and others, I shall best show how important it is that the University should do something of the kind I ask. The examples will make it obvious that not only are the authors I quote, as well as many others that I could mention, divided in their usage, but under the same conditions the usage of one or two of them —indeed, of many more, as I could show if allowed to write at length—is not even consistent. As for the newspapers, almost every day I might point out such instances in them. For the necessary limits very much upon your limits, I do not quote a paragraph from Macaulay's continuation of his famous essay on Chatham—a paragraph which, perhaps, best illustrates my meaning. It is the one following that in which Macaulay reports the opinion of Lord Chatham as regards the right of the British Parliament to tax America. It begins with—"Between these extreme courses lay a third way. The opinion," &c., &c., and the reader can turn up the paragraph, carefully mark all the present and the past tenses, and the word *these* in the last sentence, and then tell me whether he does not think that this brilliant sentence, when properly and been justly pronounced "the perfection of clearness," has fallen into the error of confounding the tenses. We said that the history of England is the history of progress, but then we take a comprehensive view of it, it is so."—Macaulay, Essay on Sir J. Mackintosh's History of the Revolution, p. 326 (the 65th edition). The following passage is quoted by Macaulay from Boswell's "Johnson" (see p. 179 of the "Essays") of Sir Adam Fergusson, who says Boswell, "suggested that luxury *corrupts* a people, and *destroys* the spirit of liberty. Johnson : Sir, that is all visionary. I would not give half a guinea to live under one form of Government rather than another," &c., &c. Thus, Sir, you see that though Boswell gives us the contradiction by Johnson of the statement made by Sir Adam, unlike others Boswell has not thought to write "corrupts" and "destroys," instead of "corrupted" and "destroyed." If these be the only tenses we ought to have, Boswell in another place writes, "It was observed that avarice *was* inherent in some dispositions." But if the present tenses be, as I think they are, justifiable in the two extracts, it would be correct to keep the present tenses as they are when turning into an indirect narrative the following passage, given in the Introduction to "Spottiswoode. "So, Sir, wine is a key which opens a box : but this box may be either full or empty.' Johnson.—'Nay, Sir, conversation is the key : wine is a pick-lock,' &c., &c." A few weeks ago I saw in the following effect a sentence in, I think, an editorial of yours :—"His Worship ruled that it *is* unnecessary in this case (the unlicensed wool-cleaning case) to take out a license." I persuaded myself that the *is* was an error of the printer, but saw the same thing in the weekly Budget of your journal. The following sentences occur in "Bad English Exposed," by G. W. Moon, the "man who having fairly unhorsed the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Alford) in his own chosen lists," had "the audacity to attack the great arbiter of such contests —Lindley Murray himself" :—"When, therefore, I stated that Mr. Gould *speaks* of a word under the similitude of a *coin*, while, as he says, he really speaks of a word under the similitude of *paper passing for money*, the cause of the error must be plain." (P. 36, &c., &c.—P. 38, Bad English Exposed, Fourth Edition). I expressed surprise that he had not used, after the active verb *read*, the adverb *wrongly*. He replied that *wrong* is both an *adverb* and an adjective, and, consequently, that his sentence is correct. I did not consider the matter" &c., &c., &c.

Imust apologise to you, Sir, for lengthening this letter, but I could not have expressed my meaning well if I had occupied less space. Trusting, Sir, that you will have the generosity to insert it, and by your editorials you may do no small good to many Matriculation candidates who might, if the suggestion were taken up, be secure against losing marks, by never few, from having up-to-date authority certain things in which the examiner differed from him.

Surat, Nov. 16. R. N.

DIVINE SERVICE.

HARVEST FESTIVAL.

To-morrow (Sunday, the 20th instant) is to be observed as a Harvest Festival in the Cathedral and in all churches ; and the offertories will be given to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to meet the necessities of the Ahmednagar Mission.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

HARVEST FESTIVAL.

23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 20.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 381 and 384.

5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by Rev. R. French, M. A.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 381, 383, 365, and 379.

Anthem : "O Lord, how Manifold !"

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, CHORAL FESTIVAL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

5-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon, by Rev. R. French, M. A.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

8-15 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

THURSDAY.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

THE FREE CHURCH.

The Rev. Doctor Murray Mitchell will preach to-morrow (Sunday) evening in the Free Church, Esplanade ; hour of service, six o'clock.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 20.

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 8, 199, and 321.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 155, 256, and 288.

The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

WEEK-DAY.—Thursday, 6-30 p. m., lecture.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

HARVEST FESTIVAL, NOVEMBER 20.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a. m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 381, 388, and 358.

6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon, by Rev. Father Black. Anthem : "O Lord, howmanifold are thy Works !" Hymns 383 and 364.

The offertories will be given to the support of the native eachers in the Ahmednagar Mission.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m. ; in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m. ; and at Prince's Dock, on board the s. s. Darien, at 6-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship William Douglas. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Sassoon Dock at 10-15, Arthur-bunder at 10-25, and the Apollo-bunder at 10-30 a. m.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Parade at 4-45 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 17th :—Arrow (s), from Cutch. Yesterday :—Gulf of Finland (s), Newcastle ; Altmore (s), Alexandria ; Khiva (s), Shanghai ; Britannia (s), Glasgow.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Peshawar (s), for China ; Mecca (s), Zanzibar ; Euphrates (s), K. Coast and Kurrachee.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Khiva entered the dock yesterday.

Parsee Volunteers.—We hear that Parsees are being enrolled in the ranks of the Berar Volunteers ; there are now half a dozen Parsees on the list.

Free Church Scotland Mission.—Dr. Murray Mitchell, F.C.S., lately visited the Bethel at Jalna founded by the Rev. Narayen Sheshadri, and also stayed at Aurungabad with the Rev. Ruttonjee Nowrojee, C.M.S.

Assault.—Oomersey Mahadoojee, a shopkeeper at the Null-bazaar, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Luxmee, woman, at the Null-bazaar. He was fined Rs. 10.

Berar Crops.—The cotton-picking season has commenced ; ginning and pressing have already been begun, earlier than in preceding years. The jowari crops are fit for harvesting, and reaping has been commenced in some districts. Rabi sowing is going on.

The Effects of Drink.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Chimna Butcher-street, on the body of Succaram Annajee, a labourer. Deceased was an habitual drunkard. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

Juvenile Thieves.—Two Hindoo lads named Dhondoo Narayen and Gunput Hurry were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing some gold-lace, valued at Rs. 3, the property of Sayana Sayadoo. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to receive ten stripes, and No. 2 seven stripes, with a light rattan.

Theft at Churney-wady.—Yenkoota Sheema, residing at Churney-wady, reported to the police on Thursday last that some person had entered his premises about noon on that day by removing the lock of his front door, and had stolen a tin-box containing gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 245.

Ahmednagar.—A correspondent writes :—"The Inspector-General of Artillery arrived here on Wednesday last, under a salute of nine guns, and after the inspection the Brigadier-General left on Friday evening *viâ* Dhond. It is said the headquarters of the Rifle Brigade are to be removed to Poona. Mr. King, the Collector, proceeds shorly on furlough to Europe."

The First Anniversary of the late Dr. A. M. C. Coutinho.—To-morrow, at 5 p.m., there will be in the church of N. S. DeGloria at Mazagon *Officium Defunctoria*, and the following morning, at 7 o'clock, *Requiem Mass* for the repose of the soul of the deceased. Friends are hereby requested to attend the service.

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Minah, woman, aged forty years, who died from tetanus supervening the fracture of her left forearm, caused by her having accidentally fallen off a charpoy she was sleeping upon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

New Organ for St. Paul's Church, Poona.—We are glad to know that St. Paul's Church is now being fitted with an organ, built by Messrs. Bishop & Sons of London, and which cost about Rs. 3,000. The instrument has two manuals to the swell and the great organ ; it has ten stops, and a spare stop can be fitted up as soon as the funds will permit. It has two-and-a-half octaves of pedals, with thirteen bourdon pipes. The sound-boards are of teak, and the whole wood-work and leather have been poisoned and varnished, to protect them from the attacks of insects, &c. The following is a list of the stops :—Great organ, principal four feet ; the stop bass clarabella, 8 feet ; dulciana, 8 feet ; open diapason, 8 feet. The swell organ consists of the following :—harmonic flute, 4 feet ; liebich gedact, 8 feet ; violina-pason, 8 feet. There is also the stop connecting the two organs swell to great, and also connecting the great to the pedals, and the bourdon stop, sixteen feet. The exterior case of the instrument is made of pitch pine, beautifully stained and polished in imitation of walnut. The upper portion is surrounded by pipes,—open diapason in the front : these are beautifully decorated in colour, and in front there are the bourdon pipes ; and the whole is of a most symmetrical design, and harmonizes well with the interior fittings of the church.—*Observer*.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At the adjourned meeting of the Corporation held yesterday afternoon there were present :—Dr. Blaney, Chairman, Messrs. Atmaram Pandurung, James Bapty, Dr. Cook, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, E. R. Freeborn, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hormusjee Nowrozjee Saklatwala, Javerilal Oomiashanker Yajnik, Joomabhoy Laljee, Mahomed Ali Rogay, Capt. H. Morland, Messrs. Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Professor Peterson, Dr. Pinkerton, Messrs. Ragoonath Nayrayen Khote, Rahimtola Mahomed Sayani, Sir Frank Souter, Messrs. J. Thorburn, Tribhowandas Munguldas, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luximonjee, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, and Mr. C. A. Winter.

Dr. Cook in moving the adoption of the Budget estimate, Public Health Department, said this was one of the most important parts of the Budget, both as regards the sum total involved and the interests of the general population of Bombay. The sum total did not exceed that of last year. Some alterations had been made, and he understood that some slight further alterations would be made. Increased efficiency of this department meant an increase of the population, by the saving of a vast expenditure of infantile life which now existed, and which was a disgrace to any civilised city, for it was vastly in excess of that of any European city. Further, he hoped that the general tenor of the results would be not only a decrease of death, but would lead to the reform of human life and make the dwellers in this city enjoyed, and not this alone, but would render it more enjoyable while it existed.

Dr. Cowasjee hoped there would be some better means of registration of births than those used last year.

THE CONDITION OF THE FLATS.

The Chairman proposed that the grant for earth to cover extra deposits, Public Health Department, conservancy branch, be increased from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Carroll, he said, had some time ago objected to the veneer covering placed over the sweepings of the city on the Flats. The Corporation agreed with Mr. Carroll's views and made the grant he asked for ; but he (the Chairman) was sorry to say that although sanction was given to a further expenditure upon this work, the only result was that the veneer was continued, and only a small grant was asked for the next year. He (the Chairman) lived in that locality, and he was able to say from his personal experience that Rs. 7,000 was an inadequate sum for properly covering such a large quantity of sweepings. He was acquainted with the history of these deposits on the Flats. The Corporation formerly sent the sweepings out by the G. I. P. Railway. It cost them Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 to sell it cheap at Bombay, and they had to give the railway company their supply of water for a small amount, and the whole expenditure was excessively heavy. Mr. Pedder therefore tried to devise a means by which that expenditure might be reduced and the public health not suffer, and he advised the plan of putting the sweepings on the Flats, and that a full covering of red earth should be placed over them, so that no smell might arise and there be no danger to health ; the earth acting as a disinfectant, there being a great deal of putrid vegetation and animal matter. He said that the filling in of the fields should be done in this way. The Sanitary Commissioner for the Bombay Presidency, the Health Officer, and he (the Chairman) had come to the conclusion that it was the best scheme for disposing of those sweepings. A sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Pedder, the Sanitary Commissioner for the Bombay Presidency, Dr. Weir, and himself (the Chairman), met on the spot to consider whether the scheme might be adopted with safety and defended on sanitary grounds. Dr. Hewlett, a thorough sanitary reformer, protested against the town sweepings being put there, and declared most emphatically that the only way to fill up those flats was by using them as earth. On the spot it was suggested that a good covering of red earth, if put on those sweepings to the extent of two feet deep, would prevent any damage to public health, and would prevent any stench arising from their disposal in that way. That was the agreement to which Dr. Lumsdaine, Mr. Pedder, and he (the Chairman) came. They thought that that was a proper way to dispose of the sweepings, if they were placed on the Flats. But to put a thin covering of earth over a large mass of decomposing matter never could be right and proper, and must be dangerous to health, inasmuch as it was to the windward side of the island. When he found members of the Byculla Club coming and declaring that the nuisance was a serious and dangerous one, it was time that they took the matter in hand. He himself lived in that locality, and he had also experienced the nuisance. He thought the money could not be better employed than by using for covering over these sweepings the Rs. 15,000 which he hoped they would vote. It would be real economy to do so, and even if there were a doubt on the question, it should be cast aside in favour of the public health. As the amount was so small and the probability of the good it would effect was so great, no doubt the Corporation would at once agree to what he asked.

Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik seconded the proposition, and observed that it did not require much knowledge of sanitary science to conclude that the resolution was necessary. A drive in the locality would satisfy any one.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE SUPPLY OF DISINFECTANTS TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Chairman proposed that the grant for disinfectants, &c., be increased from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 18,000. He had been for a very long time—for the last two years—anxious that this grant for disinfectants should be increased. He was not responsible for the kind of disinfectants used, but he was of opinion that the Health Officer should be supplied with funds for obtaining these things. Because they had no closed-up sewer system in Bombay, these disinfectants were more necessary than in any city in the world. Every night sweepers might sweep their streets and [illegible] nice, and they were doing a lot of [illegible] work ; but as far as the public health was concerned, this was of little use unless the stenches were reduced by disinfectants, and the drains kept as they ought to be. He did not wish to attack the Health Department (hear) ; his object was to help them, and he said most emphatically that since he had been connected with public health in Bombay no one could tax him with vilifying any individual. By making an extra grant a great deal of good was likely to be done. Their open drains, which required this cleansing and disinfecting, were not diminished at all since the time when a grant of Rs. 15,000 a year was made on this account ; on the contrary more of them had been made and a greater quantity of disinfectants was required than they had been using in former years. The Chairman then went on to state that although he lived in a good house and had advantages which were not possessed by thousands around him, he was sometimes, like *Punch's* old horse, which was not able to fall down. His similarity to that interesting animal was, he said, due to his swallowing large doses of quinine ; and he had sometimes sent a gentleman who lived with him down to the Fort with 15 or 20 grains within him (the gentleman in question), who was supported thereby.

Dr. Cowasjee asked if the disinfectants would remove malaria.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said that an interesting discussion might take place upon that question ; but the subject was more fitted for a medical congress.

Mr. Murzban asked if the full amount of last year's grant was utilised for disinfectants ; and whether it was the opinion of the Health Department that an additional grant was necessary.

The Rao Sahib replied that the Corporation only intended to vote what was necessary to secure the health of the city.

Dr. Cook said it was questionable whether disinfectants killed the germs of disease. They were used chiefly to deodorize, and he believed the Corporation voted the money on that understanding. They objected to their noses and their nervous system being disagreeably affected by the stenches which prevailed not in the wide open streets of the city, but in the narrow lanes and in the gutters now—but be trusted it would be only for a few years —received the sullage of the city.

The Municipal Commissioner, with reference to Mr. Murzban's question, said that if a grant of Rs. 18,000 were made, all the money would be spent.

Mr. R. N. Khote—Rs. 36,000 might be spent.

It was then decided that the grant should be increased from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 18,000.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

On the education grant being considered,

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik remarked that he had given his vote for the increase of the education grant generally, and he had no hesitation in saying that he had done so because the Council had before them the request of a responsible body of the Mahomedan community whose representations were of considerable weight. Questions of race, and caste and creed need not be offensively raised, as they were often considered by the Government themselves ; and if other responsible bodies came to the Corporation with representations, he was not prepared to say that he would not be disposed to give them the best consideration he could. The request now under notice came from a thoroughly representative body of a community which had remained behind in matters of education, through causes which in themselves were beyond control. He had no doubt that if other bodies responsibly situated in regard to education in the city, came before the Corporation, they would receive fair treatment. Although there might be some doubt in reference to the bye-law as it stood, he thought the section was not exclusive, and that the Corporation would not be debarred from making such a gr

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WANTED, on a long lease from about February, 1882, either a furnished or an unfurnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Cumbala or Breach Candy prefered. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
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NOTICE.

A RARE CHANCE.

If any family residing on "THE RIDGE," Malabar Hill, is desirous to go for a CHANGE, either at Mahableshwar, Matheran or Khandalla, or any other Hill station, the undersigned will not only assist them by giving a good House, but at the same time rent their Bombay House furnished from January, 1882, up to May, 1882. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
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If any Family residing on Malabar Hill, Cumballa or Breach, is desirous to go home for about a year or so, the undersigned is in a position to let their House furnished in Bombay, Breach-Candy preferred. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
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Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14	Rs. 16 0
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December 20.

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

HOME FOR CHILDREN.

A LADY, the widow of a Medical man, residing in Devonshire, is desirous of RECEIVING into her family CHILDREN from abroad to whom she will ensure every home comfort. Address, Mrs. H. CURTLER, 10, Molesworth Terrace, Stoke, Devonport. If preferred, particulars may be obtained from Surgeon-Major R. Jackson, Station Hospital, Mosun Moor.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality and the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, the celebrated "NINE ELMS" brand PORTLAND CEMENT, very strong and adhesive, in 400 lbs. casks. Price Rs. 9 per cask.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

STRYCHNIDINE!

ACTS as a "SPECIFIC" for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Anæmia, Hepatic or Splenic Hypertrophy, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Neuralgia, Loss of Virile Powers, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Melancholia, Lassitude, Hysteria, Impaired Memory, &c., &c.

CURE GUARANTEED,
Per bottle, Rs. 4; Packing, As. 4; Per doz., Rs. 40.
W. ROODER & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

EGYPTIAN AND ORIENTAL CIGARETTE COMPANY, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the SALE of the above Company's celebrated CIGARETTES, and are prepared to register Orders for periodical supplies. Sample boxes always at hand. Full particulars on application.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
8, Church Lane, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

THE MYROBOLLAN or HIRDA COLLECTION of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1881-82 is estimated at:—
In Belgaum—5,000 Kandies of 560 lbs. each.
In Kanara—4,700 Kandies of 560 lbs. each.
For particulars and terms of sale apply to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division in Kanara, between the date of this publication and the end of December, 1881.

W. PEYTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.
Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, 4th November, 1881.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.

No. 28, MEADOW-STREET.

THE following new goods arrived by the last Mail Steamer:—
Gentlemen's Dress Hats and Madras Felt Hats.
Do. Felt Black and Drab Hats.
Do. Helmets and Shooting and Tweed Hats.
Broadcloths, Tweeds, and Coatings.
Necktiesand Collars of different shape.
Cashmeres, Venetias of assorted colours and qualities.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas with ivory fancy handles.
Baby's Christening robes.
Ladies' coloured serge for dresses.
Bridal Veils, Ladies Stays, &c., &c.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Ind'an Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1809.

V. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possible risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognised by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengallee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House, CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; R. Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Binny & Co. SIMLA—E. Plomer & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. E. Plomer & Co.

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,

Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut.....Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case..... „ 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ZOEDONE ZOEDONE

A COOL SPARKLING DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.

ZOEDONE May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

ZOEDONE "Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

William Foster, M. A. (Cantab), F. C. S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital. Sep. 1, 1881.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with prompt attention.

Agents for the District are
Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW,

PARIS, RUE MESLAY. BOMBAY. LYONS, PLACE D'HELVETIE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

The "Aux Villes de France" reputation is so widely known in the Bombay Presidency that commendation is unnecessary.

Meiffre, Neveu & Cie., after prolonged and careful attention in conjunction with their Continental Houses, have succeeded in providing their Constituents with all the

LATEST FRENCH NOVELTIES AND FASHIONS,
Both in Millinery and Dress-making.

THE MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS Are under experienced first-class Assistants, and only the best workmanship is guaranteed.

PATTERNS SENT ON APPLICATION.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO & CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS,

BEG to announce the public that their STUDIO, which has gone through great many alterations, will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 21st instant.

NOTICES.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES PER S. S. HENRY BOLCKOW FROM BUSSORAH. DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and Second batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, and Ponies, &c., also Arab Donkeys for Stallion, No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 14th Nov., 1881.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Principal Medical Storekeeper, Madras, up to 15th January, 1882, for the supply of the following articles to the Presidency Medical Stores, Madras, for the year 1882-83. The average requirements per year are shown opposite each article. The Acids should be free from lead.

Acid Hydrochloric pure	£60.	By Measure (sp. gr. 1·16)	
„ Nitric „	£200.	By Measure (sp. gr. 1·42)	
„ Sulphuric „	£350.	By Measure (sp. gr. 1·843)	
Sulphate of zinc	£300.		
Tape broad.	Pieces 350.		

J. MAITLAND, M. B., Surgeon.
Offg. Principal Medical Storekeeper, Madras.
Madras, Principal Medical Storekeeper's Office, 12th November, 1881.

True Copy.
W. DYMOCK, Surgeon Major,
Principal Medical Storekeeper, Bombay.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use

WHEREAS it has come to the notice of the firm of WHAMPOA and COMPANY, Merchants of Singapore, that TEA bearing an imitation of their TRADE MARK is being imported into Bombay, and sold there as the genuine tea of Whampoa and Company, the following notice, which has been published in Singapore, is published in Bombay for general information; and notice is hereby given that proceedings will be taken against all persons in Bombay falsely using their Trade Mark or importing selling or dealing with tea bearing the false Trade-mark.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS for many years past WHAMPOA and COMPANY, of Singapore, have sold Tea made up in packets and cases bearing the following mark or chop—

W (in diamond)
CHUNMEE LOONGKEE
WOOSEE SOONCHONG,
SINGAPORE,

(the word "LOONGKEE" being the Chinese chop of the firm of WHAMPOA & Co. in Teluk Ayer Street, Singapore.) And Whereas it has come to their notice that evil disposed persons have lately been counterfeiting their said mark or chop and placing it on tea of a much inferior quality, the packets and cases bearing a close imitation of their said mark,

NOTICE is hereby given that the said mark or chop is the trade mark of the firm of WHAMPOA & Co., of Singapore, and that proceedings will be taken against all persons counterfeiting the said mark or selling, shipping or dealing with tea bearing such counterfeited mark.

WHAMPOA & CO.

Singapore, 29th July, 1881.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON, With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY nd have over

1,500 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE. Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.	Rs. 9·0 per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	„ 12·0	do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 13·8	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 13·0	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	„ 10·8 per doz lb.	
Do.	FF	do.	„ 11·0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 12·0	do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	„ 9·8	do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 10·0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 11·0	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	„ 18·0	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	„ 24·0	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do.	„ 45·0 per case.	

TOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street y 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

DEVARENNES & Co.,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.

No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

The richest, most lasting, yetmost delicate of all perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
AT THE TOILET,
AND IN THE BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, NEW YORK, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

SELLING AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Rampart Row, Bombay,

HAVE now unpacked a large stock of best CHINA WARE, to which they invite a personal inspection of intending purchasers.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.
(BEST CHINA.)

Maroon Border and Line	.. ..	Per set Rs. 35.
Celadon „ „	.. ..	
Blue „ „	.. ..	
Blue & Oak „ „	.. ..	
Celeste „ „	.. ..	
AND CONSISTING OF		
12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers	.. ..	
12 Coffee Cups and Saucers	.. ..	
6 Tea Cups and Saucers	.. ..	
1 Egg-stand and 6 Cups	.. ..	
12 Plates	.. ..	
1 Slop Basin	.. ..	
1 Sugar Basin	.. ..	
1 Cream Jug	.. ..	
1 Milk Jug	.. ..	
2 Dishes	.. ..	
1 Covered Muffin Plate	.. ..	
1 Butter Pot	.. ..	
1 Toast Rack	.. ..	
2 Cake Plates	.. ..	
Real Porcelain Breakfast Sets in great variety	.. ..	Per set Rs. 50.

TEA AND COFFEE CUPS IN GREAT VARIETY, &c., &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1866, WHEREBY EACH SHAREHOLDER'S LIABILITY IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT FOR WHICH HE HAS SUBSCRIBED.

CAPITAL Rs. 4,50,000
IN 900 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

PAYMENT:—Rs. 50 ON ALLOTMENT, AND THE REMAINDER BY CALLS OF Rs. 50 AT INTERVALS OF NOT LESS THAN TWO MONTHS.

INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL CALLS PAID IN ADVANCE.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

R. VALENTINE REID, Esq.
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI Esq., Member of Local Committee, Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.
JOHN CRUDDAS, Esq., Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla Iron Works and Metal Mart